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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations—Expenses of Contestants—State of Affairs in South Carolina—The Proposed Tariff on Steel—Frauds at Cincinnati—False Report Contradicted—Illicit Distilleries—Stanton to Have a Judgeship—The Attorney Generalship—Second Reception.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, December 17, 1869.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: Amos T. Ackerman, United States Attorney, District of Georgia. S. L. Withey, of Michigan, Judge Sixth Judicial circuit, vice Geo. H. Yeaman, withdrawn.

CONTESTANT'S EXPENSES.

The Committee on Elections were engaged to-day in the consideration of the question of the allowance proper to be made to contestants. The Louisiana contested cases are not to be considered till after the recess.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—LAW AND ORDER SET AT DEFIANCE.

Governor Scott, of South Carolina, forwards to the Revenue office information that A. P. Turner, Deputy Collector of the Third District of that State, on the 6th inst., seized two illicit stills, owned by a man named Scruggs, and moved them to his house. The next morning a crowd of armed men surrounded Turner's house, in Columbia, as he was about to convey the stills to the Court House, for the purpose of recovering them. Turner defended himself with a pistol. The attacking party were all armed with muskets. They fired a number of rounds, and he responded with his pistol, scattering his assailants. During the melee Turner's daughter, six years old, was wounded in the shoulder. Turner afterwards left from the rear of his premises on horseback for assistance. While gone a crowd of thirty men, armed with muskets, again surrounded the house. They were led by McKelvey, who demanded of Turner's wife that the stills be given up, which she refused. McKelvy then took an axe, broke in the door, got the stills which had been deposited, and the crowd took the stills away. Turner obtained warrants, and caused three of the ringleaders to be arrested and jailed. The remainder of the party are still under arms, and guarding the stills, of which they have possession. Governor Scott believes a military force in that vicinity is absolutely necessary to enforce the revenue laws against these violators.

THE PROPOSED TARIFF ON STEEL.

The Ways and Means Committee has been in session all day on the subject of the tariff on steel, and after much and close discussion the following result was reached: On all steel, ingots, coils, sheets, and steel wire, not less than ⅛ of an inch in diameter, 3 cents per pound, in lieu of the present duties, viz: from 2½ to 3 cents per pound, and 10 per cent. advalorem. Mr. Marshall proposed 2½ cents, Mr. Blair 3½, Mr. Allison 2¾ cents, and Mr. Schenck 3 cents. The latter was finally carried, making the duty specific and uniform. Steel rails, and other articles of steel, are yet to be acted on. Whether the uniform duty of three cents raises or reduces the existing tariff is a matter of discussion.

FRAUDS AT CINCINATI.

Information has been received here to the effect that enormous frauds have been unearthed at Cincinnati, principally among manufacturers. For example, one firm of high standing is shown to have realized nearly a million dollars profits on last year's business, of which no return was made and upon which no tax has been paid. Other frauds of a like character are hinted at. Recent investigations and comparisons of the tax list, with other statistics, show that little more than one half of the malt liquors manufactured in that city during the past year have paid tax, and it is believed that a like investigation in other cities will show a similar state of facts as to that special interest in other parts of the country.

FALSE REPORT CONTRADICTED.

The report has been in circulation that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs had made estimates for $2,000,000 more money than appropriated by the last Congress. This is a mistake, as Commissioner Parker's estimates are only for $120,000 more, which is to cover the additional expenses necessary to carry out the policy of the Department in locating all Indians upon reservations. The expenses have been greatly reduced, compared with the amount of labor to be done in locating the Indians upon the reservations, and subsisting them.

ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

Commissioner Delano has information that the detachment of the 5th cavalry, on duty under instructions of the Revenue Bureau in Virginia, have been very successful in distroying a number of illicit distilleries near Janesville and Cumberland Gap. John Boyle, a private belonging to the detachment, was dangerously wounded in attempting to capture Daniel Letterall, proprietor of an illicit distillery. A reward of $1,000 will be offered for the arrest of Letterall.

STANTON TO HAVE A JUDGESHIP.

It is pretty generally believed that ex-Secretary Stanton will be appointed to the vacancy created by the resignation of Justice Chase. Every Republican Senator in Congress is in favor of Mr. Stanton's appointment, and the feeling throughout the country is so strong that there is little doubt that he will be selected.

SECOND RECEPTION.

The second reception of Secretary Fish took place this evening. Many distinguished persons were present, including Cabinet officers, Assistant Secretaries, Foreign Ministers, Gen. Sherman, Admiral Davis and members of Congress. The number of ladies present was unusually large.

THE ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP.

Judge Hoar has not resigned as Attorney General, and the appointment of a successor is yet an open question. The weight of opinion, however, seems to be that Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Alleged Misappropriation of State Bonds—Repudiation Threatened.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, December 16.—A dispatch from Raleigh, North Carolina, says: Great indignation prevails throughout the State in regard to the depreciation and misappropriation of railroad and other bonds issued during the session of the Legislature of 1868-9. The bills now pending in both Houses requiring a return of all the new State bonds yet unissued, to the Treasury, to be reissued only by installments as needed by the railroads, have been postponed until after the holidays. A bill is pending, however, and will pass, calling in the unconstitutional bonds issued by the Chatham Railroad and fraudulently sold, but providing that the innocent holders of them shall receive in lieu thereof bonds held by the State on that road. A resolution passed the Senate yesterday, and will probably pass the House, ordering railroad Presidents to sell no more State bonds at less than seventy-five per cent. There are general and wide spread rumors that bonds appropriated for railroad purposes have been misapplied and fraudulently used, and persons implicated are shunning investigation. This occasions much ill feeling, and repudiation is openly threatened.

Texas Election.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 17.—One hundred and seven counties heard from give Davis a majority of 1,128. In the counties to hear from the aggregate white majority is 2,000. The vote for Governor is so close that it will require the official Court to decide it. The Conservatives claim a majority in the Legislature on a joint ballot.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869. NO. 293.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.
(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Telegraph Communication between the U. S. and Foreign Countries—Long Discussion Without Action—Reduction of Army Officers—Consideration of the Georgia Reconstruction Bill—The Debate Continues Until After Midnight—The Bill, in an Amended Form, Finally Passed, HOUSE Not in Session.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, December 17, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendment, the bill creating a land district in Wyoming.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, with amendment, the bill to incorporate the Washington Homœopathic Medical Association.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill to abolish the office of Naval Officer. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SCHURZ introduced a bill to prevent persons who have been officers of the Treasury Department, from aiding in the prosecution of cases against the United States. Referred.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a joint resolution relative to furnishing safes to Collectors of Internal Revenue. Referred.

Mr. POMEROY offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Postmaster General to furnish copies of the communications with the French Government relative to securing modifications of the postal arrangements.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate took up the bill relative to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Mr. Sumner said, since the bill had been reported in February last, a cable had been landed on our shore from France, and this rendered a modification of the bill necessary. He proposed an amendment to make the language of the bill applicable not only to future but existing cables.

Mr. THURMAN suggested a legal question had been broached, as to the right of a State to permit the landing of a cable without permission of the general Government. He therefore moved to refer it to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER said the question referred to by the Senator from Ohio, that of States rights, was an old customer in the Senate, but the authority of the General Government in this matter was ample in the Constitutional direction to Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

Mr. CONKLIN said the amendment was retroactive by a provision making the bill universal in its character, and thereby these new condition were imposed in discriminately upon cables already authorized by Congress.

Mr. SUMNER said the provision had been made to protect special privileges guaranteed under acts of Congress to certain cables, and that the opinion of the Judiciary Committee had been given that Congress might, with prosperity, pass a code of regulations, which would be applicable generally to all cables between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. THURMAN, referring to a remark by Mr. Sumner, that his own remarks were for the purpose of reviving the theory of States rights, did not understand the limit which that Senator would impose on others. In considering legal questions in the Senate, that Senator used to set his own suggestions the apparition of States rights, which apparently, always excited in his mind something of alarm. So earnestly had the Senator from Massachusetts been engaged in putting down the pernicious doctrines of States rights, that his habit of mind made it impossible for him to believe that a State had any rights at all. Upon any theory of the constitution States had some rights, and the speaker believed they could still be resorted to for the purpose of defending the exercise of the National authority under the pending bill, but had simply asked it should receive the consideration which it deserved. He insisted upon his constitutional privilege to say this much, without improper criticism of his motives.

The morning hour having expired the Senate took up the bill to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia.

Mr. SAULSBURY delivered an argument in illustration of the inconsistency of Congressional legislation relative to unreconstructed States, which he claimed was prompted from partisan motives, and in violation of the Constitution.

The following additional bills were introduced during the morning:

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege, and to provide postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the payment of postage on official correspondence and other public matters. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to provide for the settlement and payment of expenses incurred by the territorial authorities of Montana, in the suppression of Indian hostilities during the year 1867. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to provide for the reduction of officers of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It authorizes the Secretary of War to honorably discharge any infantry officers who may apply, provided the number left in service shall not be below the requirements of the twenty-five regiments authorized by law. Officers thus discharged on their own application shall receive from one to two years extra pay, and all advances according to their terms of service. If a reduction to the requirements of twenty five regiments is not thus effected, the Secretary of War is authorized to effect it, by mustering out the junior officers under the above terms, giving two years extra pay to officers who have served more than ten years, one and a half years pay for service from five to ten years, and one years pay to all others.

At 2:50, on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate went into executive session for a short time.

Upon the opening of the doors, the consideration of the Georgia bill was resumed.

Mr. STOCKTON expressed the belief if the 15th amendment was declared adopted through the means contemplated, the day would come when it would be declared to be no part of the Constitution. The people of the United States would never submit, if they could prevent it, to an attempt to force negro suffrage upon them. The objection to it was not so much to the extension of suffrage by the negroes, as it was to the means for the accomplishment of the object designed. The dominant party, feeling that this 15th amendment must be adopted now, or be lost forever, were willing to attain that end, even though it carried with it the destruction of everything of value in the relation of States to the Union.

Mr. FERRY, in reply to the assertion that the XIVth Amendment had not been adopted by Georgia because the old Legislature was illegally organized, said the vote of that State having already been counted in its favor, it would be unwise to insist upon its ratification again. He looked upon the pending amendment as impolitic.

Mr. CONKLING expressed his objection to the amendment, and was followed by Mr. MORTON, who agreed to modify his amendment by leaving out the condition of ratifying the XIVth Amendment. He said if the Senate refused to make the same requirements for Georgia as insisted on in the cases of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, it would be a confession that in their action heretofore they had done wrong. Having gone thus far to think of turning back. By incorporating this provision in the bill the effect would be to secure the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The purpose of the Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature, and the Democratic majority of the New York Legislature, would be forestalled, and seeing that the amendment was secured, they would be found on the strong side. Instead of denouncing the negro race, they would be found putting themselves in a position to be most acceptable to American citizens of African descent. It was not here contemplated to force any measure upon Georgia, but simply to say to her, if you do not give us the security we require, you can remain where you are. Those who had the upper hand in Georgia never would adopt the Fifteenth Amendment unless under compulsion, for they would be urged not to go one step further than Congress required them to go.

Mr. EDMUNDS asked why the Senator from Indiana did not move to insert in the bill a clause directing the military commander in Georgia to declare the amendment adopted, without the formality of a vote on the subject.

Mr. MORTON asked why did not the Senator think of that when he voted to impose the Fourteenth Amendment?

Mr. EDMUNDS denied he had so voted, but subsequently admitted having voted for the reconstruction measures which contained the measures referred to.

Mr. SHERMAN, in reply to his colleague, (Thurman), asserted that the people of Ohio at the ballot box, had declared in favor of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and that the merits of the questions presented by each were endorsed by the people after full discussion.

Mr. THURMAN reiterated his assertions declaring that in the elections referred to, the grave issues involved in the constitutional amendments had received comparatively little attention, in consequence of the more exciting appeals to the people by the Republican party in denunciation of Andrew Johnson as a traitor not to his country, but to his party. Mr. Sherman replied at length to his colleague.

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted an amendment substantially similar to Mr. Morton's, which that Senator accepted as a modification of his own, viz: That the legislature shall ratify the Fifteenth amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States before the Senators and Representatives from Georgia are admitted to seats in Congress.

Mr. CARPENTER said he agreed with Mr. Morton on the merits of the proposed amendment, and that all the members of the Judiciary Committee agreed in desiring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by Georgia. But the question remained, to what extent was policy for the Senate to embody that enactment in this bill. By leaving out the provision Congress might evade a question which would otherwise be made by the opponents of reconstruction.

After further discussion the Senate took a recess until half past seven.

Evening Session.—The consideration of the Georgia bill was resumed.

Mr. DAVIS argued that only by successful revolution would the relations of the Southern States with the Union be permanently sundered.

The discussion which followed assumed a wide range on political topics, and was protracted until a late hour.

Mr. CARPENTER said that 8 years of government by the bayonet in the South had demonstrated the futility of the reconstruction policy of Congress, and that violence and disorder were its legitimate result.

After further remarks by Messrs. TRUMBULL and MORTON, the Senate voted on the amendment of Mr. Williams, that the Legislature shall ratify the XVth Amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States before Senators and Representatives are admitted to seats in Congress. The amendment was agreed to, yeas 38, nays 18.

The question recurred on the latter portion of the amendment submitted by Mr. Morton, providing for the infliction of penalties upon all persons rendered ineligible to hold office, except those whose disabilities have been removed by Congress, who shall attempt to exercise any office created by the Constitution and laws of Georgia. The amendment is also retrospective, applying to all persons who may have been already elected or appointed.

Mr. THURMAN objected to the amendment, because of its unlimited character, and Mr. Morton then withdrew the amendment with the intention of incorporating it in the body of the bill.

Mr. CASSERLY moved to amend the second section so as to make a distinction in the administration of the oath therein provided, favorable to those who had given aid to the rebellion in contradistinction with its military enemies.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 2.

Several additional amendments, offered by Mr. CASSERLY, were agreed to.

The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole, and the amendments were agreed to. Mr. Casserly's was the one making a distinction in favor of those who had involuntarily given aid to the rebellion, in regard to which an animated debate took place.

Mr. HOWARD, by way of compromise, moved an amendment by which all persons who aided the rebellion should forever disfranchise themselves in the State of Georgia, except such as were forced into the rebel service in consequence of direct physical force. This was offered to take the place of the amendment of Mr. Casserly. The amendment, however, was agreed to by a rising vote, 40 in the affirmative.

The bill was then read a second and third time and passed finally, yeas 45, nays 9, a strict party vote, except Mr. Fowler, who voted nay.

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER the title of the bill was amended so as to read, a bill to promote, instead of to perfect the reconstruction of the State of Georgia.

The Senate, at thirty minutes past one A. M., adjourned until Monday.

NASHVILLE.

A Proposition to Sell the Portrait of Gen. Thomas—It Fails—Gen. Thomas Will Refund the Cost of Printing, and also Return the Gold Medal Voted Him by the Last Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NASHVILLE, Dec. 17.—Some weeks ago Mr. Hinkle, of Hardin, made a proposition in the lower branch of the Legislature, to sell the portrait of General Geo. H. Thomas, hanging in the State Library, and painted at the expense of the State, which proposition failed by a large majority. Gen. Thomas has written a letter to John Ruhm, of Nashville, stating that he had written to the Speaker of the House to ascertain the cost of printing the portrait, adding that he would refund the money. General Thomas also says he will return to the present Legislature the medal so kindly voted him by the last Legislature, in commemoration of the Union victories over the rebel forces in front of Nashville, in December, 1864.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Jacob D. Eckerson has been convicted at Hackensack, N. J., for the murder of Peter Stockem.

—The Haytien ram Atlanta weighed anchor and left Chester for the breakwater yesterday morning.

—Two of the New York police, one of whom was formerly a minister, have been dismissed for robbery.

—Jno. Beehaer, of Texas, was robbed on the steamer H. W. Shreve, lying at the St. Louis levee, Thursday night, of five thousand five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

—The United States Consul at London telegraphs to the Mayor of Portland, Me., that the Putnam fleet with Peabody's remains will come to Portland, but has not yet sailed.

—Norman Halley, son of the Collector of Customs, and James Riley, express messenger, Central Railway, were arrested Thursday night in Buffalo, charged with being engaged extensively in smuggling.

—E. B. Reynolds, of Cincinnati, arraigned yesterday before the United States Commissioner for making false returns of income, waived an examination, and was bound over to the February term of court in $2,500 bail.

—Hon. John Russell, ex-Secretary of State of Ohio, died at his residence in Urbana, on Thursday afternoon. He was the Republican Senator elect from the district composed of Champaign, Clark and Madison counties, and his death will leave that body a tie—eighteen Republicans and eighteen Democrats.

—New York city workingmen held a meeting Thursday evening to consider the question of cheap labor. Resolutions were adopted strongly protesting against the importation of Chinamen into this country by American immigration societies to the injury of the working classes, and calling upon Congress to take measures for its prevention.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The London "Times" on the Alabama Claims—Emperor Napoleon Convalescent—Banquet to General Banks—Queen Isabella and the Crown Jewels—The Pope's Health "Remarkably Good"—A Fabrication—Resigned the Offered Fellowship—A Storm Interferes with the Working of Telegraph Wires.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 17.—Auberon Herbert, "M. P.," has resigned his offered fellowship. In a note announcing this step, he complains that the management of the University is unwise and unjust, because it persists in adhering to the policy of exclusiveness.

The *Times* in a leader on the Alabama Claims, says: "If Minister Motley's proposed negotiations for the settlement of the claims be re-opened at Washington, the proposal will be accepted. We must add, it would be useless to negotiate, or talk of negotiating, unless each side is prepared to enter upon the negotiations with confidence in the honor of the other. The charge made by the Americans that we did not have proper feeling toward them during the war; that our want of proper feeling led us to afford unfair assistance to their enemies, that it was our duty to obstain from showing any feeling toward either; that the alleged unfair assistance was a strict observance of neutrality; it is plain that satisfactory relations between the two countries cannot be restored until we understand and respect the craving of the Americans for sympathy, and they understood the difficulties of our situation. As impartial bystanders injured by a war in which we felt bound to abstain from interference, we shall never arrive at a restoration of friendship if we begin in the spirit of pettifogging attorneys. American writers and statesmen may remember with advantage, that our blood is, after all, not very different from theirs. Englishman have susceptibles as well as Americans. The Alabama claims, besides, be drawn towards Americans by the suggestion that we are insincere, and bent on hoodwinking, those with whom we profess to be dealing openly.

LIVERPOOL, December 17.—The ships Ocean Wave, from Qubec, and James Foster, Jr., hence for New York, collided on the Mersey. Both were damaged

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Emperor Napoleon has been suffering from illness for a few days, but is now better.

Lord Lyons, English Ambassador, gave a fete yesterday in honor of Gen. Banks. The General will soon sail for New York.

It is asserted that Emile Ollivier has been charged with the formation of a new ministry.

Deputy Richmond has resigned his seat in the Corps Legislatif and has been appointed by Imperial decree Senator of Charente.

Queen Isabella, in answer to the resolution of investigation adopted by the Cortes, denies that she carried away the crown jewels when she left Spain.

M. Forcade De La Roquette, Minister of the Interior, will offer himself as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif from the district of M. Richmont.

A severe storm prevails to-day, and severely interferes with the working of the telegraph wires on the continent.

Apprehensions in regard to the health of the Pope were caused by the report which was circulated throughout Europe that he had an appoplectic attack, and remained incapable of motion. The Pope is proving the falsity of without foundation. The health of the Pope is at present remarkably good

ROME.

ROME, December 17.—The report that the French Government had sent a note to the Holy See declaring that the proclamation of the dogma of Papal infallibility would release France from the political obligations of the Concordat, is a fabrication.

Cardinal Mathiew, Archbishop of Besancon, has left Rome. His departure gives rise to many contradictory rumors.

SPAIN.

MADRID, December 17.—The Cortes has adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Constitution to prepare a bill providing for the election of a monarch.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 17.—Arrived, Halsatia, from New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 17.—*Evening*—Consols 92¾ for money and account; 92¾ American securities quiet and steady: 6's, 85¾; '65s, 84¾; '67's, 84; 10-40s, 82½. Stocks steady: Erie 19½; Illinois 99½; Atlantic & Great Western, 26¾.

PARIS, December 17.—Bourse quiet at 72f. 70c.

ANTWERP, December 17.—Petroleum firm at 60¾f.

LONDON, December 17.—Tallow dull at 46s 6d. Sperm oil 83s. Sugar 39s@39s 6d. Turpentine firmer. Whale oil, 39s. Refined petroleum, 1s 8d@1s 8¼d; Linseed oil, 29s 6s; Calcutta linseed, 58s 6d. Linseed cake, 10l.

LIVERPOOL, December 17.—Cotton—sales of the week have been 98,000 bales; exports 16,000; speculation 21,000; stock 349,000; American 94,000; receipts of the week 100,000; American 70,000; quantity afloat 279,000; American 164,000; market to-day firm; uplands 11¾@11¾d; Orleans 12@12½d; sales 18,000. Manchester market firmer. Receipts of wheat for three days 45,000 quarters; American 25,000. California white wheat 9s 7d; old western 8s. 2 8s 2d @8s 3d; winter 8s 10d. Flour 21s. 9d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 28s 9d. Oats 2s 9d. Peas 36@37s. Pork 107s 6d. Beef 103s 6d. for new, Lard 77s. Cheese 68s. Bacon 60s. Common Rosin 5s; fine 15s. Spirits Petroleum 1s 4d; refined 1s 8d. Tallow 45s 3d. Turpentine 28s. Linseed Oil £30 10s.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 10.—U. S. Bonds closed firm at 90¾@91¾.

HAVRE, Dec. 17.—Cotton active.

ANTWERP, Dec. 17.—Petroleum firm at 60¾f.

BREMEN, Dec. 17.—Petroleum firmer unchanged.

HAMBURG, Dec. 17.—Petroleum firmer, but unchanged.

CHICAGO.

Fatal Effects of Undue Caution—New Aspect of the Winnepeg Troubles.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 17.—At Aurora last evening two young ladies named Addyman were walking past the residence of Samuel McCarty, accompanied by a younger brother. As they reached the gate, the lad took hold of it, when instantly a gun was discharged. A portion of shot struck one sister in the mouth, knocking out her teeth, and the balance of the charge lodged in the other lady's shoulder. Both were severely injured. The gun had been set with a spring to shoot the boys who pulled down the fence. McCarty is one of the most respectable citizens of Aurora. He will be arrested.

A letter dated Pembina, December 11th, announces nothing new in the condition of affairs at Fort Garry, but says a wide spread apprehension is felt that in the case of active war, it is believed the Indian tribes, from Saskatchewan to the Rocky mountains, will join in, and not stop until the white settlers in British America are exterminated, and may even carry the war to the settlers on American soil. The apparent quiet existing at Fort Garry is feared to be unnatural. Gov. McDougall is said to be preparing for some expedition.

NEW YORK CITY.

New Issue of Railroad Bonds—The Sugar Frauds—Gold Bubble No. 2—Bulls Disgusted and Bears Wavering—Secretary Boutwell Master of the Situation—The Estate of the Late Albert G. Richardson—Another Failure—McFarland Formally Indicted.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 18, 1869.

The Reading Railroad has formally notified the Stock Exchange of its purpose to issue 500,000,000 new convertible bonds in amounts and at dates following: $1,500,000, 7 Janv. 1870, $1,000,000 July 1870, convertable any time after issue; 1,000,000 Jany. 1871, and $1,500,000 1871, or 1872, on giving sixty days notice; not convertible until 1872. Of these bonds $2,000,000 are taken at par by McCalmont Brothers, of London, the remainder, also at par, by McKean Borie, Philadelphia. The ostensible reason for the issue of these bonds is the building of new branch roads, equipments, &c.

The Lake Shore Company to-day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable February 1st.

No new developments in the Bounty Loan frauds.

No new failures in consequence of New York merchants are reported to-day, although there were rumors of large failures in each of the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago.

Frank Howe, Special Treasury Agent, and Chief Appraiser Palmer, are still engaged in resampling the sugars in bond, and subjecting them to new appraisement. Some undervaluation has been discovered, but not as yet to any great extent.

The excitement in the gold room to-day approached nearer to September than anything witnessed in Wall street since the culmination of the gold speculation of that month. The room was crowded, and figures moved rapidly up and down. At one time the price touched 120¾. The "bull" fraternity were disgusted with the action of Secretary Boutwell in accepting bids which completely upset the combination formed to prevent the proposals going into the Treasury. This combination was headed by several very prominent brokers who lose heavily by the falling, and the action of the Secretary meets, otherwise, general approval. The decline in gold affected the stock exchange, but many have speculated in greenback values, both in stocks and governments.

The *Commercial* says there is nothing in the tenor of Boutwell's instructions to the Assistant Treasurer inconsistent with the supposition that he will convert Mr. Richardson's gold and sell at the market price throughout the month, the price might easily fall to 115.

Daniel McFarland was formally indicted by the grand jury to-day.

An informal application was made to the Surrogate to-day for administration on Albert D. Richardson's estate by his brother, on his own behalf. He stated that the widow and children were in Massachusetts, and that the bulk of his property, except some $10,000 worth of *Tribune* stock, was in Europe. The application was denied, on the ground that the administration belonged to the widow or children of the deceased.

The failure of Jno. Bond & Co., dry goods house, of Trenton, N. J., is announced, for $70,000, with assets of $40,000.

TERRE HAUTE.

A Reverend Lecturer is Arrested, Charged with delivering a Discourse Neither "Historical, Scientific or Literary, but Vulgar and Obscene"—Tried and Acquitted—Immense Excitement.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Dec. 17.—Great excitement exists here occasioned by the arrest and trial of Rev. Dr. J. R. White, of Jacksonville, Ills., charged with delivering a lecture to which an admission fee was required, at the Presbyterian Church, the same being neither historical, scientific or literary, but vulgar and obscene, and therefore in violation of the city ordinance. Dr. White is a well known and very bitter opponent of the Roman Catholic Church. He came here a few days ago and delivered a course of lectures against the Romish Church, ending with a paid lecture to men only, which he advertised through the press in a card, of which the following is the conclusion:

"As to the Reverend Roman clergy, we hereby give due notice that their secret theology will be handled without gloves; that fathers, husbands and brothers shall know what transpires in the confessional, under the seal of eternal secresy, and under the penalty of endless damnation, and I hereby challenge any accredited priest or bishop to deny, over his own signature, that the books are genuine, and the facts now

[Signed.] "J. G. WHITE."

The lecture was numerously attended by males only, including a number of prominent Catholics. Dr. White handled the subject without gloves, and stirred up a very bitter feeling among the Roman Catholic portion of the community and persons sympathizing with them. The next day, (yesterday) he was arrested on the charge above specified, and the trial came on for this morning. Four very prominent lawyers appeared for the defense. The City Attorney opened the case, and was followed by the Rev. White, who justified what he had said, and stating that he was ready to show that anything he had said was supported by the Catholic books which he would produce, and challenge any priest to deny. The prosecution failed to offer any evidence in support of the charge, and after several speeches were made, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and Dr. White was discharged amid shouts of applause by an excited and deeply interested audience.

At the conclusion of the trial, Dr. White gave notice that he would repeat the lecture on which the prosecution was based, at the Presbyterian Church, this evening, and invited the public to attend, free of charge. At an early hour, the Church was densely packed with men only, and Dr. White repeated his rather severe charges against the Roman Priesthood, and supported them by citations from Catholic books. He commenting on the attempt that had been made to punish him for exercising the right of free speech, and stated that threats of personal violence had been made against him to day. The result of the trial and lectures is a revival of the anti-Catholic feeling of "Know-Nothing" times, with much of its former intensity.

SCRANTON.

Another Coal Mine Disaster—One Man Loses His Life—Others Narrowly Escape.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SCRANTON, December 17.—The engine house of a Jersey coal mine, operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, took fire about half-past four Thursday afternoon. This house was located in a mine, at the end of a tunnel about two hundred and fifty feet long, and at the head of a slope leading to the chambers. Three men were shut in the mine, and it was supposed they had perished, but they succeeded in getting out safely. About two o'clock, on Friday morning, a man named John T. Waman, who went into an air shaft to search for them, was overcome with foul air, and carried out. His remains were recovered on Friday morning after the fire was nearly quenched. He leaves a wife and three children. The engines were mostly destroyed, and the fire will cause a detention of four to six weeks. The mine was producing two hundred tons coal daily. There was another avenue of escape, but it was filled with smoke.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

FRIDAY, December 17.—In the case of William Hecker, indicted for larceny, previously reported, the jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

ARNOLD AND HARTMAN.

The District Attorney having announced that he intended to try the cases of the Commonwealth vs. William Arnold and Leonard Hartman, on the opening of Court the room was crowded almost to suffocation, so great was the interest manifested by the public in the matter. When the first case was called, Mr. Haines, counsel for Hartman, asked that the trial be postponed for a week or two, in order that the prisoner might have a fair and impartial trial, which he thought would be impossible at the present time, owing to the manner in which the city press had dealt with the affair. No man, he said, who read the papers could go into the jury box with his mind unbiased.

The Court thought that although some of the remarks in the daily papers were uncalled for, yet that matter need have no weight with a jury sworn to try the case upon the evidence. The matter of a postponement was in the hands of the District Attorney, and if he insisted upon going to trial the Court would not interfere.

Mr. Pearson, the District Attorney, announced that he was ready to proceed to trial, that the cases had been advertised for trial at this time and he was not disposed to agree to a postponement.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. William alias "Stubbs" Arnold, indicted for felonious assault, officer Samuel Anderson prosecutor, was then called, and to the astonishment of all and the apparent dissatisfaction of the entire audience, Mr. Coyle, attorney for the defendant, entered a plea of guilty.

The next case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. Leonard Hartman, indicted for felonious assault, officer John Moore prosecutor, in which Mr. Haynes, counsel for the defendant, entered a plea of guilty.

The Commonwealth vs. William *alias* "Stubbs" Arnold, indicted for felonious assault and battery, officer John Moore prosecutor, was next called, and a plea of guilty was entered.

Next was the case of the Commonwealth vs. Leonard Hartman, indicted for felonious assault and battery, officer John Moorhead prosecutor, in which a plea of guilty was also entered.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Hartman and Arnold, indicted for felonious assault, Jenny Lieb prosecutrix, for a plea of *nolle contendere* was entered, and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs of prosecution.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

110. Com. vs. John Paisley.
111. " Edward Neidhart.
112. " Wm. Archibald.
113. " W. W. Wampler.
114. " Terrance Daily.
115. " Maggie Seracker.
116. " George Garrison.
117. " Wm. Bauman.
118. " David Allen, et al.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

92 Com. vs. John Davis.
24 " Charles Ramsey.
104 " Daniel Jordan.
133 " Anne Gordon, 2 cases.
87 " Lawrence Bell, 4 cases.
85 " Christian Stotfield.
418 " John A. McGraw.
93 " Jerome Hunt.
120 " Robert Huston.
125 " James Freel.
126 " Robert Hubbard.
128 " Charles Klopfer.
129 " Joseph Loftus.
130 " Joseph McKee.
143 " A. D. Dean.
317 " Geo. Seigrist.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

132 Com. vs. Edward Doran.
136 " Jacob Matter.
137 " John Helbling.
138 " Thomas Berger.
139 " Frank Kerr.
140 " Terrance Daily.
141 " John Foltz.
144 " Frank Hug.
145 " John Bauman.
146 " Micheal Grier.
218 " Samuel Rill, et al.
155 " Richard McGovern.
421 " Jno. W. Pittock and James Mills.
288 " Henry A. Headgrass.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.—In the case of Elliott & Son vs. Neal, previously reported, the jury found for the defendant.

Barnes vs. Lindsey, et al. Action for debt. Verdict for defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

190½. McCready vs. P. R. R. Co.
305. Waring vs. Thomas.
316. Waring vs. Lockhart.
319. Stewart vs. Clark and Summer.
327. The P. & C. R. R. vs. Carline.
151. Rodgers vs. King.
328. Paisley vs. Johnson.
329. McKeil vs. Jones.
330. Walt vs. Jones.
331. Paisley vs. Hastings.
332. Collins vs. Rea.
333. McLean vs. Negley.
384. Weible vs. Rill.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

FRIDAY, December 17.—The case of Kountz vs. McKelvy was resumed, and the Court charged the jury, but no verdict had been agreed upon when Court adjourned.

Waring & King vs. O. B. Jones and James Irwin & Co. vs. the same defendant, previously reported, were resumed and the jury found for the plaintiffs in the first case, and assessed the damages as against O. B. Jones at $683 81, and in the case of James Irwin & Co. vs. the same defendant, they find for the plaintiffs and assess the damages as against O. B. Jones, at the sum of $3,196 51, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

THE WATER QUESTION.

A View of the Subject not Heretofore Discussed—Suggestions Worthy of Consideration.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Much has recently been said in our City Councils and through the press, concerning the purchase of property for the erection of new water works. Quite a number of sites have been suggested, and I incline to the opinion that the place recommended by the Water Committee, which passed Select Councils and is now under consideration in the Common branch, appears to have more advantages than others named. Still, there are some people who have failed to be convinced that there is really a necessity for new water works at that or any other point at this time, but believe that our present works, by the expenditure of a comparatively small sum of money, may be made to answer abundantly all purposes for years to come.

The Water Committee, and some other gentlemen in Councils, apparently have "new water works on the brain." The fact that there is now in existence an expensive institution of that character which might require some attention is almost entirely ignored. To be sure, there have been complaints made concerning the quantity and quality of the water; but when investigated by a Special Committee of Councils last Summer the fault was found to be an insufficient supply in the basins and their filthy condition; (they had not been cleaned for about a year, and were not half full of water,) the Committee reported the facts and recommended an ordinance providing for keeping the basins in better order, but the report was referred to the Water Committee, and that was the end of it. Now I submit, would larger water works, in the condition described, have remedied this matter?

So far as supply is concerned, there are some people who assert that if the present reservoirs are kept well filled with water there will be no scarcity of that article anywhere in the consolidated city. If there is not enough motive power for the purpose, why not procure another engine or two? it can be done at decidedly less cost than the proposed works, and the proposed site will eventually amount to, for that involves the expenditure of three or four millions of dollars. The present position is certainly sufficiently elevated. A responsible member of Councils, in presenting a petition for an extension of water to the Southern portion of the city, asserted that the pressure of the water was almost sufficient to burst the pipes; and surely such force would be enough to supply the entire city if the requisite quantity of water was kept in the basins.

Before the quality of the water, going up the Allegheny river a few miles, is of not possibly much better it, for

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 120½@120¾.

THE PUBLIC PROTECTON.

The Court of Quarter Sessions did exemplary justice, yesterday, to the brace of scoundrels, whose careers of crime in this community, culminated the other day, in bold attempts to murder two faithful officers. The people will be no longer vexed with the presence of these dangerous nuisances, who are now committed to the place of confinement, and perhaps of repentance, prepared for such criminals, to remain, unseen by the society which expels them, for a period so long that it is not necessary to consider what shall be [illegible] them at that distant day. The [illegible] imposed upon these men, can[illegible]arded as too severe. In view facts, we can discover no vin[illegible]dement in the justice thus done upon them. Such desperate and reckless wrong doers are justly to be treated like wild and savage beasts, whom society, for its own protection, must wholly disown and restrain from every opportunity for mischief. Several distinct crimes are not to be condoned, either in the purview of the law or of any sound moral sense, by the single penalty properly to be visited upon each. Let criminals remember this lesson, which teaches them, that, if they choose to multiply their crimes, the reduplication brings no impunity for the latest, any more than for the first of their offenses, and that he who pauses, at any point in his guilty career, escapes thereby, and only in that way, from the additional penalties, which belong to his continued misdeeds. Because, for a deadly assault upon one officer, the fellow Arnold knew that he would be sharply punished, he thought as is usually thought by others of his class, that he would perhaps be punished no more severely for an equally deadly attack upon another, or a third—that he would get a sentence of as many years at any rate, and that another shot or two, more or less, would make his case no worse. That was a mistake; it has made his six years of imprisonment to be fifteen, and he may thank himself for it. Let us thank the inflexible Judge who has not followed a too frequent and most reprehensible practice in some courts—that of sentencing upon but one indictment, leaving others, at the time pending against the same offender, untried and their specific offences to go wholly unpunished.

This bad practice has been, we think, often responsible for an actual increase of crime, the offenders relying upon its virtual impunity for a portion of their misdoings. It will be well for society, if our dangerous classes shall now understand, that if they violate the laws in no matter how many particulars, they will be held to wipe out the entire score, with the fullest measure of every just penalty for each and every crime. The various grades of criminality are thus preserved, and there is no temptation to the thief or the burglar or the rowdy to merge a lesser offense in a bolder or deadlier assault upon property or life.

We cannot dismiss this affair without a word or two on another point. These cities have never had a better police, and under a better administration than of late. With one exception, we have never come so near an absolutely perfect enforcement of the criminal laws in these communities. And that exception is much less conspicuous than in former years. We allude to that vulgar and mischievous propensity of too many of the people to interfere with the police in the discharge of their duties. Time was, and that not long ago, when either by day or night, it was a perilous job for an officer to make an arrest, in any quarter of the city, unless he was supported by a sufficient force to keep back the crowd baying at his heels. Not a week would then pass by without cases of the forcible rescue of prisoners, especially of those taken for the smaller misdemeanors. It seemed as if, in the mere fact that a policeman was attempting to take a rowdy in custody, the people of the vicinage could see nothing but an arbitrary exercise of unwarranted power, and would immediately take sides, more or less actively, with the prisoner. Nor was this feeling of misplaced sympathy confined always to the personal friends, but has in hundreds of cases been exhibited by citizens who ought to have known better. It is the duty of every good citizen who witnesses an arrest by an officer of the law, but to ask any questions as to its legality, but to aid that officer, and above all things, to keep the peace. If the officer is in the wrong, the authorities will not fail to attend to his case, and no one else can safely take that responsibility. Of late, there has been much less of this disorderly interference with our policemen, and we hope that, in the increased good will which has recently been manifested by the public, towards these trusty guardians of our persons and property, the exhibitions of rowdyism and of sympathy with arrested offenders, which we have thus deplored, may wholly cease. Let all good citizens support the police, whom the community has employed to do an often delicate and dangerous work, and the Arnolds and Hartmans will be much less inclined to attempt their murder.

THE BENCH AND CABINET.

The resignation of Justice GRIER, of the Supreme Court, has at last reached the Executive hands. The President, in an official note to the retiring Judge, desires also—

To express my sense of the ability and uprightness with which your judicial duties have been performed. In looking upon your long and honorable career in the public service, it must be especially gratifying to yourself to remember, as it is my agreeable duty and privilege on this occasion thus distinctly to recognize, the great services which you were able to render to your country in the darkest hour of her history, by the vigor and patriotic firmness with which you upheld the just powers of the Government, and vindicated the right of the nation under the Constitution to maintain its own existence. With the hope that your retirement may be cheered by the knowledge of public gratitude, as well as by private affection, I remain, very respectfully, yours,

U. S. GRANT.

For the succession to the vacant place, the names of Ex-Sec. STANTON and Judge STRONG, of Pennsylvania, are prominently mentioned. The tenor of public sentiment decidedly favors the first named, inclining to regard any other nomination as only to be explained by the President's possible sympathy in the personal feelings of his friend, Gen. SHERMAN, toward the distinguished Ex-Secretary. It is certainly needless that we should add, that this reason alone would not strike the public judgment with any degree of force. We should regret to see Mr. STANTON passed over for that cause only, and do not believe that it will really weigh at all with the Executive. And certainly no other objection can occur, to a people which comprehends the ample qualifications and is grateful for the splendid services of the great War Secretary.

The vacant Attorney Generalship is believed to rest between Judge STRONG, Mr. PIERREPONT, of New York, and Mr. ROBESON, now of the Navy Department. We perceive that Mr. B. H. BREWSTER'S newspaper in Philadelphia clings faithfully to its little joke upon the prospects of that gentleman as a fourth candidate, which is very amusing to the public. It is said that the appointment has been already tendered to Judge STRONG, who, preferring to go on the Bench, has declined the offer.

THE ISSUE SQUARELY PUT.

One Mr. T. C. O'BRIEN addresses a letter to the New York *Tribune* in which the views and purposes of the Catholic Church on the question of the Common Schools is more clearly and squarely set forth than in any document we have seen. Whether the writer be a clergyman or a layman is not stated, either in the letter itself or in the *Tribune's* comments; but that is immaterial, for he speaks as one having authority. We subjoin a few brief extracts:

We don't object to Protestants reading the Bible in school if they wish, or using any school books they prefer; but, as Irish Catholics, we wish to bring up our children in our own way, and teach them to be good Catholics. This we cannot do in mixed schools, and we want to educate them in the true faith, with our own books, and by good Catholic teachers. We don't want to mix up with Protestants and Jews and Infidels in school matters, because we want our children to grow up in the Holy Roman Faith, like their fathers, and not imbibe the loose and irreligious independence of the age. Now, our religious guides and teachers have fully declared our purpose in such articles as the one I send you; and therefore what we want is our proportion of the school money according to the number of our scholars, and to teach our children in our own schools. This is what we are striving to obtain, and from our past success in getting what we want, we know we shall get our proportion of the school money and have our own schools. * * * * We are right in not desiring our children to be "Americanized," as the *Tablet* forcibly puts it, which means "demoralized" from the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, the Mother and Mistress of all Churches. Now, Mr. Greeley, we don't want you to be deceived by any one; our views are set forth in *The Tablet*, and we feel strong enough now to try the question before the American people, knowing we are right in our views. We don't want to disturb your Public School System. All we want is our share of the public school money to educate our children in our own way. If you want to educate the children without religion, we do not. * * *

At any rate, Mr. Greeley, we want the subject truly understood. We don't want our children to attend irreligious schools, nor schools where they shall be mixed up with other children; we want to send them to Catholic schools, under Catholic teachers, and we want our proportion of the school money according to the number of our scholars, and we enter on the controversy with this sole aim and purpose; and we don't want any false issues made about it. We feel strong enough to carry out our views, strong in the ground we take and in the justice of our claims, and strong in the sympathies of the public. We challenge our opponents on the issues set forth in *The Tablet*.

There is the issue fairly and squarely put. The Bible in the schools is thus made a collateral question, which, decided as it may be, will not settle anything, since its exclusion would not satisfy Catholics, as this writer plainly shows. They aim at something more positive than that—they are resolved that religion shall be taught in the schools in which their children are educated.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

YESTERDAY evening week, a new feature in Sunday School circles took place in New York. Formal invitations were sent out by several leading Sunday School men, headed by Ralph Wells, that prince of workers, to the Superintendents of New York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, to meet at Grace Mission, New York, built and conducted by Mr. Wells. Nearly one hundred Superintendents, representing five denominations, assembled. After words of welcome by Mr. Wells, Rev. J. H. Vincent, in charge of the Normal Institute Department of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was called to the Chair. The meeting was at once thrown open to an informal interchange of views and experiences, each speaker being limited to five minutes. The topics comprised "Teachers' Prayer Meetings," "Teachers' Meetings," "How to secure the cordial and hearty co-operation of teachers," "Co operation of teachers and reaching parents." After a delightful recess of half an hour, spent in social converse, and partaking of refreshments, some time was spent in blackboard and object illustrations, by Ralph Wells. The *Independent*, from which we glean this interesting item, says the lesson was simple, but beautiful in the extreme. The occasion proved so interesting that steps have been taken for another gathering, and for a permanent organization.

Some grown up people, with the weight of a good many years upon their head, seem to think it a subject of merriment to hear the little prattlers of our infant schools sing, "I want to be an angel," and other tender ditties, taught in these nurseries of the church. It is stated by an influential religious weekly that an intoxicated sailor came to the Home in Philadelphia, and was induced to sign the pledge and visit the Sunday School. He bravely resisted the tender attentions he received, but when the infant class came to sing, "Come to Jesus," he broke down and wept like a child. He attended an evening meeting and went home to spend the night in "trying to find Jesus," the song of the little children constantly ringing in his ears. He found peace at last, and now he delights to tell about the song of the children which brought him to Christ.

The social re-union of the Presbyterians of Philadelphia, last week, in Horticultural Hall, to shake hands with each other and to spend a few hours in trying to remove the traces of the lay estrangement, was quite a jubilant affair. The disagreeable weather diminished the attendance somewhat. Prayer, praise and an address, with selections by a band of music, occupied the evening.

The new Zion German Lutheran church, Philadelphia, is nearly completed. It will be one of the finest church edifices in the city, and will cost over one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Andrew Taylor, the new appointee to the Treasurership of the American Bible Society, occupied so long and so well by the lamented Henry Fisher, is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and enjoys the reputation of being a very catholic Christian gentleman and fully competent for the position.

The Orthodox Quakers, at a recent Sunday School convention, in Philadelphia, discussed with spirit Teachers' Meetings, the necessity of uniform lessons, music, etc.

The Baptist *Examiner* says there is a movement along the whole line in the State of New York, and that now, for the first time in the history of the denomination, the membership has gone up to one hundred thousand.

State Christians Conventions are growing in favor, especially in the Western States. The recent Convention at Columbus, Ohio, was quite a success. The Indiana State Convention at Terre Haute, last week, came off with considerable eclat, though the attendance was not quite as large as at Columbus. It is refreshing, and is one of the progressive signs of the age, that the Convention was presided over by a fair member of the Society of Friends. Mr. D. L. Moody, of Chicago, was very prominent in debate and otherwise. The *Express* of Terre Haute says Mr. Moody was called upon to answer the questions thrown into the question box. Among the questions was, "Should ladies take part in prayer meeting." He seemed to have freedom and self possession, but it thinks he did not answer the question. Elder Evans, of the Presbyterian Church, made the Convention understand, that he wanted the women to exhort and pray in all the prayer and social meetings. The Quaker President said he was glad to hear from brother Evans, and stated that he himself belonged to a Church in which the women had, from time immemorial, enjoyed the fullest liberty of speech.

At the mammoth reunion of Presbyterians at Farwell Hall, Chicago, Sunday week, Rev. Mr. Marques spoke very decidedly on the duty of having a peculiar regard for their own Church. He said he liked the Methodists because they loved and thought so much of their own Church! He welcomed anything that made Presbyterians work more for their own Church. He did *not believe in sectarianism, but he did in denominationalism*, in order to develop greater efforts. Rev. Mr. Mitchell remarked in his address that when we wish to build a house we wish timber, and when we wish to make a good Presbyterian we want a man who has religion, and who believes in the Presbyterian Church more than in any other. Loving one's Church does not prevent one loving those of other denominations.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESSWELL has addressed a letter to the Chairmen of the Postoffice Committees of both Houses of Congress, in which he states the fact that the North German Union (Prussia, etc.) has totally abolished the franking privilege. To enable the officers to prepay official letters, stamps for that purpose have been prepared. In conclusion he remarks:

The fact that the North German Confederation, with its comparatively limited grants of the franking privilege, has found it necessary to abolish official franks, furnishes an additional argument, if any be required, for the passage by Congress of a similar law removing from our postal system this incongruous and anomalous feature, which has grown into an evil of greater magnitude in this country than in Germany.

GENERAL NEWS.

CHINESE conductors are employed on the California end of the Pacific Railroad, to attend to the Celestials.

THE stonecutters and masons in the Central Park, New York, have had their wages reduced from $4.50 a day to $4.

THE President has removed John M. Ashley as Governor of Montana, and appointed in his stead Gen. Potts, of Ohio, a war Democrat.

THE Governor of Nebraska has been requested by several Senators to call an extra session of the Legislature to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.

IT is stated that John Russell Young, late managing editor of the New York *Tribune*, has been tendered the editorial charge of a Radical paper in Montgomery, Alabama, with a salary of $10,000.

NINE conductors on the western division of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, including some of the oldest on the road, have tendered their resignations. Various rumors are rife as to the cause.

AT Terre Haute, Indiana, S. P. Barlow, of Florida, was found dead in his bed, at a hotel, a few mornings since, having committed suicide. He left a letter, to his father, warning his younger brother against dissipation.

THE Boston Aldermen spend each about $100 a month for blue-bill plover, champagne and segars, and the city has to foot the bills. During the last year the board has cost the modern Athenians $1,600 a month. Luxurious officials.

IT is explained, and should be emphatically stated, that the deficiencies reported from the several executive departments were occasioned by the extravagance of the last Administration, and that the President is not responsible for them. The truth is that during the four months of the late fiscal year during which President Grant has been in power the economy of the several departments has been so great as to leave a surplus in the Treasury, which of course has been applied to the redemption of the deficiencies which were incurred during the last eight months of Andy Johnson's reign.

THE proposed consolidation of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Companies is likely to be defeated, owing to the strong opposition of the stockholders of the former, some of whom are taking steps in Ohio to prevent it. In view of this action of the stockholders, the directors of the Lake Shore will not solicit proxies for the vote on the question which will be taken on the 20th instant. It is proper to add, however, that the directors will act in the matter if requested by the stockholders. The prospect of the defeat of the consolidation has favorably affected the price of Lake Shore, and unfavorably affected that of Wabash.

THE Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home took care of four thousand disabled soldiers during the last year, nearly one half of whom were at the Central Asylum, near Dayton, Ohio. This distribution seems to have been a popular one from the beginning, soldiers from all the States of the Union preferring to go there, and yet the expense of supporting the men there has all along been less than at either of the other asylums. On this and other accounts the opinion is freely expressed by the managers, that before many years the other asylums will be sold, and all the men concentrated at the Dayton Asylum. Measures were taken to render all the asylums more homelike, and at the same time to enforce great economy in their administration.

The religious movement in France seems to increase in depth and force. The letter of the Bishop of Orleans has divided the Episcopate into two hostile camps. The Archbishop of Paris, and the Bishops of Chalons and Marseilles side with Mgr. Dupanloup. On the other hand, the Bishop of Laval has pronounced against him. He deeply regrets that his colleague should have written as he has done, and is more than ever convinced of the correctness of his own earlier declarations as to the infallibility of the Pope. The General Council, however, it is prudent enough to add, meeting as it does under the promise of divine guidance, will have to decide whether it is well to announce the dogma at once, or to wait for "better times."

THE enthusiasm over the advent of the Queen's son, Prince Arthur, in Canada, has died out completely. The Dominion newspapers use plain English in speaking of him, and one at least recommends an official investigation into his conduct. It is stated that while in the town of London he did sundry things unbecoming a Prince. The landlord of the hotel where he stopped presented a bill of $1,800 to the corporation, whereupon he (the hotel keeper) was taunted with disloyalty in not realizing that the honor of entertaining a "sprig of loyalty" was ample compensation for his trouble. But he persisted in his demand, the depredations and damages committed by the Prince being of a nature that could not be endured without compensation. He alleged that through the royal party he lost one and a half dozen table cloths, besides stockings and finger towels unnumbered; his sister had only one pair of stockings left, and he lost a pair of trousers. Two tubs had been sent for by the party in which to wash, although there was a bath in the house, and in the morning the tubs were used and the soapsuds were all over the room. The citizens of London will have to pay for being abused and insulted, and doubtless desire no further visits from Arthur, or his brothers, who have also, in their journeys, left unpleasant recollections behind them.

Virginia—A Democratic View.

The New York *World* says:

It is now apparent that there is to be a reorganization of parties in Virginia, and this will happen probably so soon as the State shall be admitted. The division will be between the Grant Republicans, headed by Governor Walker, and the Democracy or Conservatives. This issue has been forced by the former, the latter preferring to postpone all party strife for the present. The celebrated "committee of nine" and the triumphant canvass for Walker by the Conservatives were both conducted upon the express understanding that all party commitments should be avoided until the State should be admitted, and possibly for years to come; but directly after the election, Governor Walker departed from this understanding and pledged himself fully to Grant, the latter agreeing to favor the admission of the State. One or both the new Senators from Virginia are Grant men, and probably most of the delegation in the House. The press of the State, it is said, will be about evenly divided between the two parties. The Richmond *Whig* is warmly for Grant, while the Richmond *Enquirer* protests against any identification with the Radical party. The principal leader in this movement is Governor Walker, and the new party will be reinforced probably by ex-Governor Wells, Mr. R. W. Hughes, and many of those who supported ex-Governor Wells in the late canvass. The designs of Grant extend to securing the vote of Virginia in a Republican convention for his renomination, and her electoral vote for President in 1872. It is now remarked that the President is aiming, like Johnson, to capture the South as a political force for his renomination, though he is moving more warily to his object.

THE new Governor of Utah, J. Wilson Shaffer, of Illinois, was General Butler's Provost Marshal, and afterwards his Chief of Staff. The President has promised him all the troops that may be needed to enforce the laws in Mormondom.

TO PEOPLE WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

At this season of the year when the human system is under heavy contributions made upon it by reason of the sudden changes of weather, it were wise in all who regard their health and happiness to betake themselves to a timely remedy. That is, if you get a cough or cold do not defer it until overburdened nature sinks under the inordinate load, but at once seek for relief in some sure and perfect remedy like DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE or DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. If people, estimated at their value, human health and life, the postponement with regard to the use of remedies would rarely occur, and instead of many of the make-believes that are often used, medicines like those of Dr. Keyser, a skilful and scientific physician of nearly half a century's experience, would take their place. You can scarcely find in the City of Pittsburgh a family, a member of which has not been benefitted by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP or DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Both of these remedies are prepared with the most select and pure medicines that are to be obtained, and with a conscientious regard for the health of those who are to use them. Who does not know that to neglect a cough in the beginning is to invite a long attack of sickness and peradventure an incurable disease.

We speak in all seriousness to the readers of this article, and if they will reflect over our words they will see that we have more at heart than the mere object to make by it an object which most persons will allow not unworthy of an honorable man, but which sinks into comparative nothingness when compared to that of the health and lives of individuals.

We do not believe that the man is born who has made a better medicine for sudden coughs and colds than DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Its sales are daily increasing and hundreds of persons have been snatched from the jaws of death by its use.

The other day a merchant from a distance bought a quantity on the recommendation of a young man who had been cured by it. This is a frequent occurrence, and the merchants of our own vicinity could not fail to profit by his example. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup are destined at no distant day to assume a wide range in the treatment of all pulmonary and bronchial diseases.

To be had of most druggists and at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, where thorough lung examinations are made daily and advice given.

DECEMBER 10 1869.

PREPARATORY MEDICATION.

The human system, the most delicate and sensitive of all created things, should be duly prepared to meet the shock occasioned by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Even the solid metals contract and expand under cold and heat—so that if a man were composed of iron instead of frail tissues and fibres, circulating fluids and brittle nervous matter, his frame would not be proof against the vicissitudes of climate. As it is, it behooves every one, especially the feeble, to fortify the frail tenement of mortality against the inclemency of the present season. A wholesome, strength-supplying vegetable tonic and alterative is the preparatory medicine required, and among medicinal agents of this character, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS *stand supreme*. In a successful career of nearly a quarter of a century, the preparation has never been equalled or approached, and its sales are now larger than those of any half dozen articles, purporting to belong to the same class that have ever been advertised in this country. As a remedy and preventive of DYSPEPSIA, and all its complications, it may be said to have *fixed down a competition* and to be the standard specific of the Western Hemisphere. A course of this salutiferous tonic and alterative at the commencement of winter is the surest safeguard against all the complaints which are caused or aggravated by exposure to cold.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the COLUMBIA FIRE CO. will be held at their ENGINE HOUSE, December 20th, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of

E. J. LEDLIE, Pr sident.
DAVID HOAG, Secretary. de9 q94

BANK NOTICES.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., date Pittsburgh Trust Company's Banking House. The DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHARLES SPEER, Assistant Cashier.

☞ FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth Avenue, on TUESDAY, the 11th of January, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

F. L. STEPHENSON, Cashier.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON.

☞ EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, D. C. 11, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

A. LONG, Cashier.

☞ PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSIAH H. HILL, Cashier.

☞ CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 11, 1869.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOAN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' & MANUFACTURERS' NAT. BK., PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL ELECTION of this Bank will take place at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
Cashier.

☞ ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11 h 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

W. McCANDLESS,
Cashier.

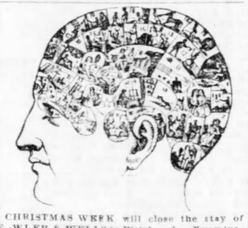
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN
BUTTON HOLE
OVERSEAMING
Family Sewing
MACHINE,
A Very Valuable Present
FOR A
HOLIDAY GIFT.
Terms Easy.
JAMES ESPY,
AGENT,
Western Penna. and Eastern Ohio.
Salesroom, S. W. Corner Fifth Avenue and Market St., second floor. Entrance, No. 12 Fifth Avenue, one door below Market Street.
de16:r27

WEED!!
FAMILY FAVORITE
SEWING MACHINES.
The Best in the Market.
SOLD AT MODERATE PRICES,
AND ON
Easy Terms.
JOHN BIGGERT & SON,
116 MARKET STREET.
de8:r28 TTHS

DIAMONDS.
96 SANTA CLAUS 96
OPENS HIS PACK
ON TUESDAY,
AT
McFADDEN'S,
Federal Street, Allegheny.
DIAMONDS, Clusters and Solitaires. WATCHES, all makes and grades. JEWELRY, a splendid assortment. SILVER AND PLATED WARE. GERMAN GOODS AND VASES, the choicest selections. BRONZE AND PARIAN STATUARY, entire new designs in groups, figures and busts, classical, antique and modern. CLOCKS, PAINTINGS, etc., etc. All purchases from us will be at the LOWEST GOLD RATES and will be sold correspondingly low.
96 T. McFADDEN, Jr. 96
WATCHES.
SILVER WARE. JEWELRY.

ELEGANT
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
For Gentlemen, Suitable for
FATHER HUSBAND, BROTHER OR FRIEND.
DRESSING ROBES
Of most beautiful patterns, silk lined and facings of silk quilted. They are decided by the handsomest goods in the market, and are offered
AT MODERATE PRICES.
ALSO, A HANDSOME LINE OF
GENTS SMOKING CAPS
Together with an elegant line of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, all suitable for a useful HOLIDAY GIFT.
GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,
62 Fifth Ave., Opera House Building.
de16: 20



CHRISTMAS WEEK will close the stay of FOWLER & WELLS in Pittsburgh. Examinations Day and Evening at Lafayette Hall. de18
FINE HOLIDAY GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN,
AT
PUTNAM & ADAMS',
Gents' Furnishing Establishment,
72 FIFTH AVENUE,
d 9:MWS Opposite Postoffice.

NOTICE.—Having this day disposed of the entire Stock, Lease and Fixtures of the
Gent's Furnishing Goods Store,
At No. 334 LIBERTY STREET,
TO
SAMUEL B. FOIGHT,
I hereby recommend him to my former customers as worthy of their patronage.
J. D. RAMALEY.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 15, 1869. de16:r33

LOST NOTE.
A PROMISSORY NOTE drawn by the undersigned, dated Pittsburgh, October 1st, 1869, numbered 4, for SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, ($1600.00) at twelve months from date with interest, payable to the order of JOHN A. WILSON, was mailed on October 1st to the said John A. Wilson, New York city, but never received by him. All persons are hereby WARNED against negotiating same, as payment has been stopped.
de14:r34 GEO. E. EDWARDS.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 96 WOOD STREET,
Third door above Diamond alley,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Dress Goods,
Waterproof Cloths,
Cloaking Cloths,
Cassimeres and Jeans.
LADIES' AND MISSES' SHAWLS,
A Great Variety of
FANCY GOODS
For the Holidays,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
A
THE LOWES T PRICES!
GREAT VA RIETY OF
Ladies' Work Boxes,
Writing Boxes,
Fancy Boxes:
Portmoniaes,
Ladies' Satchels,
Dressing Cases,
Watch Stands,
Gents' Shaving Cases,
Cigar Stands,
Fine Wax Dolls,
Fancy Dolls, &c., &c.,
NEW GOODS IN AL L DEPARTMENTS.
Merchants and Dealers S upplied at Eastern Prices,
A T
MACRUM, GL YDE & CO'S,
78 and 80 M arket Street
RAILROAD, STEAMBOAT, ELEGANT
AND HOLIDAY GOODS,
MERCANTILE PRINTING. AT
No. 110 Market Street
Comprising an unusually large and fine assortment of PARIS, VIENNA, GERMAN and ENGLISH FANCY ARTICLES, purchased direct from the manufacturers by our Mr. C. Yeager on his late visit to Europe. No two profits are paid by purchasing at this house. The stock comprises
Superb Paris Flower Stands,
Card Re ceivers,
Elegant Glove Boxes,
Elegant Handkerc'f Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Portfolios
Pocket Books,
Dressing Cases,
Statuary,
Albums,
Cabas
Vienna Cigar Cases
Russia Leather Sacs,
Ladies' Companions,
Morocco Satchels,
Odor Cases,
Bohemia Glass and
China Vases, etc., etc.
☞ Orders taken to import goods.
C. YEAGER & CO.
de18

Bill Heads, Business Cards,
Bank Checks, Bills of Lading,
Drafts and Notes, Railroad Tickets,
Receipts, Bank Blanks,
Wedding Cards, Letter Heads,
Circulars, Deeds and Bonds,
Certificates, Paper Books,
Mortgages, Legal Blanks,
Bankrupt Blanks, Checks,
AND
Every Variety of Railroad Blanks.
PAPER AND STATIONERY.
Legal Cap, Foolscap,
Commercial Note, Packet Note,
P. O. Paper, Envelopes,
Newspaper Files, Bank Instands,
Letter Clips, Copying Presses,
Gold Pens, Pencils.
Blank Book Manufacturers.
Ledgers, Cash,
Journals, Day,
Dockets, Invoice,
Copying Books, Receipt,
Deed Books, Time and
Mortgage Books, Check Books.
DIARIES FOR 1870.
W. S. HAVEN & CO.,
Cor. Wood St. and Third Ave.
de17:r10

STANDARD
TIME.
WE TAKE THE
TRUE TIME
BY
Transit Observations
Of the Stars at Our Own observatory.
J. R. REED & CO.,
Jewelers, No. 68 Fifth Avenue.
CANDIES!! CANDIES!!
Over 100 Kinds.
STRICTLY RELIABLE.
At prices to compare with any, at
112 *FEDERAL STREET,*
ALLEGHENY CITY.
GEORGE BEAVEN.
no27:q54-TTHS

DREKA
Importer and retail dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING,
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1,033 Chestnut St., Phila.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
White and Colored Blankets,
Heavy Coverlids,
Barred Country Flannels,
White and Plain Colored Flannels,
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.
A FINE LOT OF
BOULEVARDE SKIRTS,
Printed and Embossed Borders.
BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.
LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,
GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
AND YARNS,
A No. 1 BLANKETS
ALSO: BRADLEYS AND EASTERN FLANNELS.
MAGNOLIA GROVE PLANTATION.
WE ARE NOW GIVING
12 Per Cent. Tare
ON
NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.
Will Receive on Thursday
50 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 Barrels Molasses.
Choice Goods and Prices Low.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
de15: r22
DILWORTH, HARPER & CO.
243 LIBERTY STREET,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
100 Barrels "Perfection" Trips,
The finest ever brought to this market.
55 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES,
CHOICE NEW CROP.
25 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR,
PRICE REALLY LOW CLARIFIED.
To which they Invite the Attention of the Trade.
de8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL
REDUCTIONS
TO CLOSE THE
ENTIRE STOCK!!
BATES & BELL
OFFER THEIR
Choice Selected Stock of
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Silks,
Cloaks,
Blankets,
Velvets,
VERY LOW PRICES
To Reduce the Stock.
de11
Duff's College.
No. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE OLDEST MERCANTILE COLLEGE IN AMERICA, and the ONLY one in which Bookkeeping in all its branches is taught, from Harper & Bros. new edition of Duff's Bookkeeping, by teacher's of business experience.
Daily Instruction in Penmanship by WM. H. DUFF.
For our large 16 pp. quarto circular, containing full particulars, address
CHAS. P. DUFF, Secretary,
DUFF'S COLLEGE.
☞ Evening Class from 7 to 9. no13:r44 F

APPLE PARERS.—I have a full assortment of Apple Paring, Coring and Slicing Machines, which I invite all to call and see them tried. The PARING, CORING AND SLICING MACHINES, takes only three turns of the crank to pare, core, and slice an ordinary sized apple. It will pare without slicing or coring required.
Dried Apples sell much higher when sliced with this machine than when quartered by the old process.
Also, a full assortment of
Lightning & Turn Table Apple Parers.
For sale, wholesale and Retail, by
JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 WOOD STREET.
de18

ALPERT & KOHLER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS, No. 38 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Particular attention given to Custom Work.
We beg leave to direct the attention of the public to the fact that we are now prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes for persons troubled with Corns, Bunions, or deformed feet, under the personal supervision of our Mr. ALPERT, formerly of Allegheny City, who will be pleased to see his old customers again. We have adopted Mr. Alpert's mode of measuring the foot, by which we can be safe in warranting easy and comfortable Boots and Shoes for the tenderest feet. Give us a trial and be convinced.
ALPERT & KOHLER,
n2an91 38 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County, notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.
R. H. SMITH,
de2:n65 Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh lake fish are received daily at Benj. Polpe's popular fish stand, No. 45 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hands first class articles, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND SALE
AT
HORNE'S,
ON MARKET STREET.
Heavy Decline in Prices!
NEW GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
Our Special Holiday
AND
CLEARANCE SALE
BEGINNING
On Monday, December 13th,
When our WHOLE STOCK will be offered at prices to conform to the present low rates prevailing in New York.
EVERY DEPARTMENT
Has been replenished during the past week, with
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS
Suited to the Holi

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Johnston, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd.

John M. Martland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

jy30-tf

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my8

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 17, 1869.

The acceptance by the Government of bids for gold below 122, and as low as 121¾, gave the signal for a general decline in gold, and at the close sold as low as 120¾. Should Congress not take up the financial bill before adjournment it is then almost certain that gold will go much lower on account of the large amount pressed on the market after January first, and from the general tightness of the money market which would make the carrying of gold a great expense, and would result in loss, whether ultimately sold at high rates or not.

Government securities follow the market of gold, and are tending downward. The average decline to day was ¾ per cent., with large sales by foreign houses. Everybody has turned bear in governments, gold and stocks, and the cliques seem to be the purchasers.

Stocks were very dull and panicky, and most of the Erie clique stocks have declined. Erie sold down from 24¾ to 21¾. Reading to 90¾. Lake Shore 85¾. North West 69, and the New York roads are only sustained temporarily.

Money active at high rates. Business dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 120¾; Silver, 117; Eligatyone's, 118½; Five Twenties, 1832, 113¾; do 1864, 111¾; do 1865, 112; do 1865, Conseils, 114¾; do 1867, 114¾; do 1868, 114¾; Ten Forties, 109¾; Adams Express Company 60; Merchants Union Express Company, 91¾; American Express Company, 40½; Western Union Telegraph, 35½; Reading, 99½; New York Central, 87; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 88; Ohio & Mississippi, 24½; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 82½; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 104¼; Chicago & North Western, 83; do preferred, Chicago & North West Preferred 82; Erie, 24¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$4.85	$6.10
Paris, per franc	21	22
Berlin, thaler	91½	92½
Frankfort, florin	51¾	52½

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 17, 1869.

Money easy and steady at 7 per cent. on call loans. Sterling is a shade easier at 8½@8¾ per cent. Gold lower, opening at 121¾, advancing to 122, declining to 120¾, again advancing to 120¾, and closing at 120½@120¾. The clearances were $81,000,000.

Governments heavy and lower: Coupons of 1881, 113¾@113¾; do '62, 115¾@115¾; do '64, 111¾@111¾; do '65, 111¾@112; do, new, 111¾@111¾; do '67, 111¾@111¾; do '68, 111¾@111¾; Ten-forties, 109½@109½; Pacifics, 108½@108¾; State Bonds firm; Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessees, 57; new, 44¾; old North Carolina, 43½; new, 28½. Stocks weak and unsettled. Erie unsold as low as 21¾.

Five Thirty Prices: Canton, 49½; Cumberland, 25½; Western Union Telegraph, 83½; Quicksilver, 15¾; Mariposa, 7¾; preferred, 16¾; Adams, 60; Wells, Fargo, 16; American, 39½; United States, 50; Pacific Mail, 48½; New York Central, 87½; Erie, 22; do preferred, 40¾; Harlem, 133; preferred, 138; Hudson, scrip, 81¾; Reading, 99½; Michigan Central, 121; Lake Shore, 85½; Illinois Central, 132½; Pittsburgh, 81½; Northwestern, 83¾; do preferred 82; Rock Island, 104¼; St. Paul, 72½; do preferred, 84½; Wabash 51¾; do preferred, 72; Fort Wayne, 88; Terre Haute, 23; do preferred, 56½; Chicago and Alton, 143; Ohio & Mississippi, 24½; St. Joseph pref., 56; Smith & Parmelee, 165; Grass Valley, 25.

Sub-Treasury balance, $89,415,967. Government sold $482,000 gold, full amount of bids, at 121@121 50 100.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 1869.

The metal market continues dull and depressed, with more sellers than buyers, and, while compared with last week, prices are not quotably lower, it is probable that concessions would have to be made to induce buyers generally to take hold. Both mill and foundry men seem disposed to hold off in order to take stock and settle up this year's business, and, besides, they expect metal to decline and, therefore, do not want to lay in stock, until satisfied that the bottom has been touched. This being the case, we have but comparatively few sales to report this week, and as already intimated, it is not that likely there will be much during the next month,

ANTHRACITE.

50 tons	Neutral Forge	$57.00 cash
10 "	No. 1 Foundry	42.00 4 mos
20 "	No. 1 Foundry	42.00 4 mos
15 "	No. 2 Foundry	41.00 6 mos
75 "	No. 2 Extra F'dry	41.00 4 mos
10 "	No. 1 Foundry	41.00 4 mos
65 "	Common Forge	36.00 4 mos
100 "	No. 3 Good Neutral Forge	39.00 4 mos
150 "	Gray Red Short F'g	36.00 5 mos
	COKE.	
100 "	Red Bank	$38.00 6 mos
	CHARCOAL.	
15 "	Missouri Forge	$51.00 4 mos
10 "	Paulding L. S. Forge	50.00 4 mos
15 "	No. 2 Hanging Rock Foundry	45.00 4 mos
26 "	No. 1 Hanging Rock Foundry	46.00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

157 tons	Open Gray Forge from Yard	$37.50 4 mos
150 "	Open Gray Forge	37.50 4 mos
65 "	White and Mottled from Wharf	36.00 6 mos
135 "	Mottled to arrive	36.00 5 mos
40 "	Open Gray	37.50 4 mos
50 "	Open Gray	37.50 4 mos
100 "	Open Gray to arrive	37.50 5 mos
100 "	Open Gray to arrive	37.50 5 mos
50 "	Mottled to arrive	36.00 6 mos
300 "	Open Mottle in Forge at Furnace	35.00 4 mos
250 "	Common White at Furnace	33.50 4 mos
300 "	Cold Short	P. T.
600 "	Rail Mill Iron	P. T.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 1869.

The markets, in a general way, are devoid of anything new or important. As noted from day to day for some time past, there is a fair local demand for most of the leading articles and a fair business in the aggregate while in regard to values there are no important changes.

Several of our prominent grocery houses have been receiving new crop Sugar and Molasses from New Orleans recently, among others, John S Dilworth & Co., W Miller & Co., Dilworth, Harper & Co., Watt, Lang & Co. and Allen Kirkpatrick & Co. The grocery trade of Pittsburgh, we are glad to state, is gradually increasing and extening itself, and in many instances country dealers, who heretofore ordered their supplies in the east, are now buying here, having discovered that it is to their advantage so to do.

APPLES—Dull and in good supply but unchanged; we continue to quote at $2,50@3,00 per bbl. Most of the sales at $2,50@3.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—The demand is rather better but prices are unchanged, 30@36 for good to choice Roll.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

BEANS—In fair demand with sales at $2,50@3,00 for fair to good and $3¼ for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4¼@4½ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $5.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $12@15 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CIDER—Continues very dull and the supply is large, unusually so, for the season; we continue to quote at $9@7 per bbl.

CHEESE—18 quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; Ohio Factory, 18½; Ohio Goshen, 19; York State farm Dairy, 19; and York State Goshen 20.

CARBON OIL—Is declining; we now quote at 28@28½ for 50 or 100 barrel lots —sale 1,000 bbls at 28½.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Sale of apples at 8½@9c. Peaches dull; small sales at 9@10 for quarters, and 11@12 for halves.

EGGS—Dull but unchanged, at 35 to 37½c.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Continues quiet and unchanged—sales in small lots. We still continue to quote at $5,50@6 for Winter wheat and $5,50@5,75 for Spring wheat. Rye flour $5,50.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited supply and in better demand, though unchanged; $1,15@1,20 for fair to choice red. Oats firmer but sales are small; we quote at 47@48 on track, and 50 in store. So far as we can learn, they cannot be laid down here much below 47, yet some dealers are selling small lots in store at 48—this is working on a small margin. Corn is scarce and firm; new would sell readily at 75—we can report 100 sks prime old at 98. Rye may be fairly quoted at 95@98. Barley is in good supply and dull; we quote 2 cars choice Ohio spring at $1,10.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $17@25—sale 1 car baled at $20.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales Cleveland white lime at $2@2 25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted firm at 1,05.

POULTRY—In fair supply but unchanged; we now quote dressed Chickens at 12@14 cts, and dressed Turkeys at 15@17.

POTATOES—Demand more active; sales two cars at 55, small sales at 60.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 5@6 cts.

PEAS—Dull, $2,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Firm with a moderate demand: Shoulders, at 16½@17; Breakfast Bacon, 21@22; Sugar Cured Hams, at 22½@23. Lard in kegs and pails, 20@20½.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in fair demand with sales at $4,25@5,00. Flax Seed is unchanged, there is no demand to speak of at $2,25—some buyers only wanting to pay $2,15. No movement in Timothy seed.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots to dealers.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 1869.

There was again a fair volume of business in oil to-day, mostly settlements, however, and while the crude market appeared to be pretty well demoralized, refined although quiet, was if anything a shade stronger. The "shorts" in crude are busily engaged in buying, making settlements and deliveries, and considerable complaint is made in regard to getting deliveries effected, so much annoyance is being experienced in getting cars, and adjudicating gravities. One of the worst "shorts" we have is reported as having completely covered and settled all his contracts, and, to use his own words, after getting out of the woods, he felt as though he had had a fifty pound weight lifted off his head. All the shorts appear to be getting along much better than they expected and their losses will be much smaller than was generally predicted. It begins to look now as if the outstanding seller options this year would all be settled up without much difficulty, and that the sellers of these options would not be so badly hurt as the public generally expected.

CRUDE.

Sale or settlement of 5,000 bbls for this month at 14¾; two lots of 1,000 each on spot at 15; 1,000 January seller, at 13½; 1,000 seller January to June at, 13¾; 1,000 do at 13¾; also, at public auction, 1,553 bbls, in cars, (40 to 46) at 13½; and one barge containing 954 bbls, same gravity, at 14¾. Spot oil was reported as offering freely at 15 to 15½, but none to be had; there was one seller on the market at 14¾, and for some reason or other it could not be filled.

REFINED.

The market was again very quiet today, as the attention of the trade generally seemed to be absorbed in crude, though as already intimated, the feeling was a little better. Sales 4,000 bbls for December at 31 and at the close it was offered at 31, and January to March at 32. Antwerp is firmer being quoted at 60¾.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. RR.

Fisher Bro; 1950, on account Fisher Bro; J A McKee 165, on account Parker, T & Co; Brilliant Oil Works 160, on account Owston & Sowers; J Gallagher 320, on account T J King; G S Thomas 320, on account same; Fisher Bro 240, on account Owston & S; Owston & S 160, on account S Godfrick;

Total.....2,362 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Tarentum Oil Works, 50 bbls, tar to A. & G. Jaurdy, Phila.

McKelvy Bros., 437 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 506 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Total.....843 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Fleming & Co. 473 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 50 bbls ref. to E. B. Hubley.

A. D. Miller 54 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total.....577 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 214 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Phila.

Report of the Leather, Hide and Oil Market.

Oak Sole, light and mid	40@	42.
Oak Sole, heavy	38@	41.
Oak Sole, Spanish	41@	43.
Oak Slaughter in rough	37@	39.
Red Sole, B. A. middling	32@	34.
Red Sole, B. A. heavy	32@	34.
Red Sole, Oronoco	51@	53.
Shoe Skirting	43@	45.
Saddlers' Skirting	47@	48.
Oak Harness, best qual	44@	46.
Oak Harness, country	41@	43.
Bridle Black, per doz	$55 00@60	00.
Bridle Fair, per doz	$50 00@65	00.
Rand Leather, per lb	44@	46.
Hand	40@	42.
Wax, calf	$1 30@1	40.
Wax Kip	50@	85.
Wax Upper per foot	25@	28.
Red Skins per doz	$5 50@6	00.

HIDES.

Green Salt Hides, all weights	11½@	12.
Green Butchers, cow and steer	8	@10.
Green Salt Kip	14	@15.
Green Salt Calf	17	@18.
Green Butchers Calf	12	@15;
Dry Flint Hides, nominal	23	@24.

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Sts. per gal	$1 05@1	10.
Straits, best	90@	95.
Bank Oil	85@	90.
Tallow	10@	11.

NASHVILLE December 17 —Cotton active, with low middling at 23c, and good ordinary at 22¾c. Bulk Meats—Clear sides 16½c; c'lear ribbed sides 16c; shoulders 12½c; rump pork $25,50. Lard 18½c. Wheat; red $1,10; amber $1,15; white $1,20. Corn $1,05. Rye $1,10. Oats 70c. Barley $1,20. Flour $6@7 for superfine to fancy.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Cotton firm; sales 3,170 bales at 28½c for middling uplands, closing quiet. Flour—receipts 11,000 bbls and 2,131 bags, heavy and declining; sales 7,800 bbls at $4,40@4,70 for superfine State western, $5,10@5,10 for extra State, $4,90@5,10 for extra western, $5,90@6,20 for white wheat extra, $6,20@6,05 for R. H. O., $5,75@6,50 for extra St. Louis, $6,50@8,50 for good choice do., closing heavy, and including 2,000 bbls extra State for export at $5,35 delivered. Rye flour dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls at $4,50@5,75. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull and heavy; sales 150 bbls western at $1,01 free. Wheat—receipts 28,321 bu, firmer for winter and without decided change for spring; sales 51,000 bushels at $1,22½@1,24 for No. 2 spring in store and delivered; $1,30@1,33 for winter red and amber western; $1,05 for rejected spring; $1,35 for amber State; $1,45@1,49 for white Michigan. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Barley Malt quiet. Corn quiet and firm; receipts 701, sales 57,000 bush at $1,12@1,15 for new and old mixed western; $1,05 for new white southern; $1,05@1,06½ for new yellow southern. Oats rather more steady: receipts 61,754, sales 34,000 bush at 63@64c for western, the latter price for choice, and 65c for State. Rice dull. Coffee dull. Sugar dull: 96 bbls Cuba and 57 Havana, both at 11¾c. Molasses dull: 500 bbls New Orleans at 74@80c. Hops dull at 18@26c for American. Petroleum dull at 17¾@18c for crude, and 31c for refined. Tallow dull and a drill at 9@9¾c and weak. Spirits Turpentine steady 44@44½c. Pork dull and heavy; sales 300 bbls at $32@32,50 for new mess; 32,50@32,75 for old do; $24@26,50 for prime, and $28@30,50 for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess, seller January, at $31, and 500 bbls do, seller February, at $31,25. Beef steady with sales 175 bbls at $9@13 for new plain mess; $12@17 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef steady; sales 150 tierces at $20@28 for prime mess; $27@30 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet; sales 100 bbls at $30@32 for new. Cut Meats dull; sales 130 pkgs at 12@13c for shoulders; 17@17½c for hams; middles quiet and heavy with sales 90 boxes at 15¾@15¾c for Cumberland cut; 16¼@16¾c for short ribbed. Dressed Hogs heavy at 13@13¼c for western. Lard heavy; sales 350 tcs at 17½@18¾c for steam and 19@19½c for kettle rendered. Butter dull at 18@26c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 10½@17½c. Freights to Liverpool are nominally unchanged.

Latest.—Flour closed quiet and without material change. Wheat dull and unchanged for spring and very firm and quiet for winter; No. 2 spring $1,22@1,24; winter red and amber $1,30@1,33; white $1,34. Rye nominal at $1@1,05 for western. Corn quiet and steady at $1,12½@1,15 in store and afloat for old mixed western. Pork—$32 for new mess, with sales of 250 barrels for January at $31. Beef quiet and without material change. Cut meats steady with moderate demand. Bacon dull and heavy. Lard moderately active, with sales of 250 tierces prime steam for February at 18¼c. Whisky dull at 93@94c. Eggs steady with a moderate demand.

CHICAGO, December 17.—Eastern exchange 1-10 off buying and 1-10 premium selling. Flour dull and heavy at $5,50@4 87½ for spring extra. Wheat—No. 1 firmer and quiet at 98@98½c; No. 2 spring nominal; No. 3 spring easier at 83@83½c, closing at 83½@83¾c; at this afternoon market steady at 83¾c cash and seller December, and 85½c seller January. Corn dull at 77¾@78c for No. 2, closing at 78¾c; or regular; 77¾@78c for No. 2, closing at 78¾c; afternoon market dull at 77¾ for No. 2. Oats quiet and a shade firmer at 62¾@62½c. Rye quiet and firm at 74½ @75c for No. 2, and one for rejected, closing nearly steady. Barley a shade easier at 80c for No. 2. Highwines dull at 92½@93c nally at $1,01 for common to choice. Provisions: the movement was altogether speculative. Mess pork; cash lots neglected at $16@16,25, lower free seller at $29,50 for future delivery, prices declined $1; closing nominal at $30,25 for seller Febry. Lard dull; cash lots neglected; speculative closing nominal at 12¾@13c for seller January, at 12¾@13c for seller February. Bulk meats dull at 12½@13c for shoulders and 15¾@15¾c for short clear. Sweet pickled hams quiet at 16c. Green hams dull at 14¾c. Meats dull and neglected but nominal at a decline of ¼c on all descriptions. Dressed hogs active but easier 25@50c lower, closing at $11,75@12,25 for good at shipping grades. Receipts 6,000 head. Mess pork unsettled and can be bought for $30,50. Cut meats neglected and nominally unchanged. Sweet meats dull and closing at 12½ and 13½c. Lard dull at 17¾@17¾c for steam and 18½c for kettle, but no such offering. Bran dull and demand light; shorts 10¾ and seller January. Butter in fair demand and firmer. Cheese 17 to 18½. Eggs 32@35c. Linseed oil dull at 88c. Lard oil unchanged and quiet. Petroleum steady. Sugar in fair demand. New Orleans 10½@11¾c. Coffee steady at 18 to 22¾c. New Orleans molasses sold at 78@80c and demand fair.

PITTSBURGH, December 17.—Petroleum crude at 22@22¼, refined at 30@30½c. Flour: superfine at $4,50@5,00. Wheat quiet; red at $1,22@1,25. Corn dull; old yellow at $1,00@1,05, new at 95@98c. Oats at 58@60c. Whisky quiet at $1,00@1,01.

LOUISVILLE, December 17.—Cotton firmer; sales of 24 bales of ordinary at 23½c. Hogs steady at $5,75@6,50; gross receipts 5,300, killed 5,000. Sales of 55 hhds tobacco at $7@9 for lugs and $10@12 for leaf. Whisky firmer at 93c.

ST. LOUIS, December 17.—Tobacco heavy and drooping. Cotton steady, 24. Whisky firm at 91c. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Hogs dull and lower, range 9½@10¼c for light to heavy.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—Petroleum firmer but unchanged; refined held at a range of 28@28½c in large lots, 30@31c for small lots; crude steadier and held at $5,00 per bbl.

MEMPHIS, December 17.—Cotton active and firm at 24c. Receipts, 1171 bales; exports, 2988 bales. Week's receipts, 11,945 bales; exports, 8018 bales; stock, 14,288 bales.

BALTIMORE, December 17.—Whisky firm at $1,01½@1 02.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Arrivals of beeves 1,400, mostly common to medium, demand pretty good, and all sold at $12@17, save 12 prize animals, 12 cwt, at $18@20; milch cows 75, sales at $140@76. Sheep slow, with 2,500 arrived. No change in prices, only butchers have filled up with Christmas stock, and they now pay less; a lot of, 163 pound, Canadas brought 10c; lot of 156 pounds 9½c; 20 lambs, 70 pounds, 8c; and some very fair, 72 pounds, at 43c, only nine cars. Hogs arrived, but with unfavorable accounts, from Chicago; they go slowly at 10@11c. Dressed weak at 13½c; western dressed were offered at 13½c, with no takers.

CHICAGO, December 17.—Live hogs are in large supply and dull, and 30@50c lower, at $9,70@11 for fair to choice. Cattle quiet, steady and firm at $4,25@4,50 for fair to good; $7,50@12 for choice to extra prime holiday beeves.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 17.—There has been a little speculative movement in heavy brown sheetings and bleached muslins, and the market is therefore, more stiff, at the advance, which, however, has not yet become general. Prints are also quite salesable, at 11¾c for Sprague's and other good makes, while Pacific brings 12c. Colored cottons are also a little firmer, but do not yet move very freely, the Amoskeag Denim's and Pearl river, however, are held at an advance of ¼ cent, we quote the latter at 29c, and the latter at 28c; Kearsarge satteen joans are advanced from 16 to 17c. In other classes of goods there is little or no change. Under the influences of the week, it is difficult to infuse any life into a dismal trade.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, December 17.—1 car barley, Z Weinwright; 1753 bdls paper, R Christy; 41 oil bbls, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 400 bbls flour, owner; 100 do do, A Co; 400 bbls flour, owner; 100 do do, Keil & Richard; 2 cars metal, Laughlins & Co; 42 sks oats, J Stewart; 1 car barley, M Weil & Co; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 9 dressed hogs, A Co; 1 car bran, Hays & Co, Hippley & Beckert; 60 do oats, W Stewart; 3 bales cotton, Kennedy Childs & Co; 50 bbls flour, J B McKee; 1 car lumber, Craus & Gerwig; 13 bbls pea, 4 do oat meal, Chris Reiss.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, December 17.—59 cars coal, Kier Foster & K; 50 do do. Armstrong Dickson & Co; 15 do do, Coleman R & Co; 12 bbls apples, J Campbell; 21 sks barley, 2 pkgs butter, S Knappenberger; 5 hides, Seibert & Berg; 8 cars railroad iron, J B Dorrington; 41 sks oats, Hugh Knox.

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AT LOWER PRICES THAN LAST SEASON

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These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by vapor heated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating oils are amongst odorless, perfect in pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 171 WOOD STREET, Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

RIVER NEWS.

UPPER RIVERS.

(By the A. & P. Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, Pa., December 17.—River falling slowly, with 6 feet 4 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 39 degrees at 6 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., December 17. —River falling, with fifty inches of water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 48 deg. at four P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 17.—River falling slowly, with about 9 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 33 degrees at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 17.—The river is falling, with eight feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer at 34 deg.

The river rose all day yesterday, and was still rising last evening, with nearly thirteen feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather continues cloudy but pleasant, and all that could be desired for out door business. Mercury at 4 P. M. 33.

The Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, with Standish Reppart in the office, will positively depart for New Orleans, this afternoon, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

As will be seen by card, the new steamer Carrie V. Kountz, will commence loading for New Orleans on Monday.

The following is an additional list of tow boats to go out on this water: For Cincinnati—N. J. Bigley, 105,000 bush. New Orleans—Ajax 236,000. Grand Lake 140,000. Louisville—Eagle 140,000. Panther 150,000; V. F. Wilson 95,000; Little Alps 84,000; Lake Erie No. 3, 150,000; Keystone 95,000. Memphis—Collier 120,000; Marry Ann 200,000.

—Campbell's Chain, in the Mississippi, near Davenport, which has so long been an impediment in the navigation of the rapids during low water seasons, and which is being removed by Case & Co., is not a chain of irons at all, as was formerly supposed, but simply an immense and smooth bed of solid stone. Wagons are driven all over it, and are hauling the blasted pieces upon Campbell's Island. The Sycamore and Moline chains would only admit of the use of wheelbarrows. Hundred and fifty men are engaged in removing Campbell's rock. The contractors expect to have the nuisance blasted out so as to allow a deep and reliable channel in the course of a few weeks.

—The Evansville *Journal*, of Tuesday, says: The Simpson Horner, en route to New Orleans with both boats and nine barges, containing over 200,000 bushels of coal, broke a follower, a short distance above Newburg, yesterday, and after landing her tow, ran down here to repair. She will return to her tow this evening. Captain John Reno commands the Horner, and Bon. Cox and Dan Tole are her pilots.

—Some of the East St. Louis folks predict a tremendous freshet in the Mississippi next spring, when the Eyerly will change the driver will switch over to the old channel of 1851, between Roody Island and the Illinois shore, and leave our present steamboat landing high and dry half a mile to the west, in which event the Eyerly will be left to keep steady at her moorings. That would be bad for St. Louis. So says the *Democrat*.

—The St. Louis *Republican*, of Tuesday, says: The new boat, C. H. Durfee, which arrived yesterday from Pittsburgh, has not yet decided as to her destination during the winter months. Should she remain here, a regular packet will be the trade in which she will be placed.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Thursday says: The Arizona left for Pittsburgh last evening, to load there for either Nashville or Memphis, it was not decided which. She had considerable way freight, but none for Pittsburgh. One of her pilots was James Shouse.

—The Vicksburgh *Herald* says the Virginia and Lizzie Simmons have finished their freight list, the former of the Virginia leaving away a portion of the iron guard and smashing eight or ten barrels of whisky. The Virginia was not damaged.

—The sensation at Glenville is the building of a steamboat at that place, by Capt. Hugh Kennedy, to be named the Kennedy Belle, being built expressly for the trade between Glenville and Parkersburg.

—Captain R. S. Livingston has purchased the steamer New York at New Orleans, and will place her in thorough repair from stem to stern, and put her on the Red River trade.

—The R. C. Gray passed Evansville on Wednesday, and the Messenger arrived at New Orleans the same day.

—The Glasgow left Nashville on Wednesday, and had engaged 500 tons metal for Pittsburgh.

—The Bellevernon was announced to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Thursday.

—The Lowndes left Cincinnati for New Orleans on Wednesday at 10 A. M.

—The Great Republic left New Orleans for St. Louis on Wednesday.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—The new first-class steamer CARRIE V. KOUNTZ, Capt. J. C. VANMETER, will receive freight this day at second wharf, and will have immediate dispatch for freight or passage, apply on board, or to WOODS, HARRIET & FOSTER, CHAS. HARVEY, Agent.

dec18

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS—For freight or passage apply on board or to P. MOLLIE EBERT, Capt. G. W. EBERT, or to JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Agent. This splendid and commodious packet will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 18th inst., at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES CUNNINGHAM,

dec18 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

FOR ST. LOUIS—The splendid new steamer MARY DAVAGE AND BARRIES, Will receive freight this morning for the above and into the same ports. Will leave on WEDNESDAY, 22d inst. For freight or passage apply on board.

dec18 CHARLEY BARR, Agent.

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THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

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SECURITIES.

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NOVEMBER 8, 1869.

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The surprising development of our national resources and the rapidity with which the Government is now enabled to reduce the national debt, by weekly purchases, render it apparent that the time is approaching when the Five-Twenty bonds may be funded at not over four or four and a half per cent. interest.

Meanwhile their high price, as compared with other classes of securities, paying an equitable rate of interest, is leading to general inquiry for more profitable forms of investment in which money may be safely invested.

During the war the necessities and peril of the Government, and the consequent cheapness of its securities, rendered them so attractive that from this cause, combined with the patriotic faith of the people in their safety, they absorbed almost the entire floating capital of the country, and diverted attention from other classes of securities which had been before deemed reasonably con

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Next Saturday will be Christmas.

Hon. R. W. Mackey is in Harrisburg.

The New City Hall is slowly progressing.

Poultry is getting plenty in the markets.

Mayor Love, of Steubenville, was in the city yesterday.

In winter the water supplied our people is pure and unobjectionable.

Fully one thousand persons have left the city on the last rise on boats and barges as employes.

It is not true that Mr. R. H. Kerr has prepared a set of resolutions to be presented to the Roman Ecumenical Council.

Yesterday Alderman Lindsey committed to jail for trial Gisel Asselbury, for assault and battery, on oath of Margaret Catlin.

It will be pleasant information to our clothiers that a whole host of "Olean boys" are coming down the Allegheny with a fleet of rafts.

The January numbers of the *Atlantic Monthly* and of *Our Young Folks* are received and for sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth avenue.

Charles Schenck and John Benz were yesterday fined five dollars and costs by Deputy Mayor Nichols, for acting disorderly on Butler street, Lawrenceville, Thursday night.

From the returns sworn to before Collector Davis, by the agent of the Thomas troupe, the gross receipts for the two nights amounted to $1,010. Upon this a tax of $20.30 was paid.

James Dremny, a colored offender, engaged in the pleasant exercise of whipping his wife yesterday, for which, on complaint of the lady, Alderman Shore issued a warrant for his arrest.

The Pittsburgh Press Club will hold a meeting of importance to night at their rooms, Third National Bank building, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley. Punctual attendance is requested.

Frederick Altmoss was before Alderman Bolster yesterday for whipping his wife, but when the lady saw him in the hands of the police she relented and withdrew the suit, he paying the costs.

The Criminal Court is ahead of the Grand Jury in the transaction of business. District Attorney Hampton "pitches things" with a vengeance, and he is signally successful in obtaining just convictions.

Fraternal.—The brothers James and Francis Coyle had a pugilistic encounter yesterday. They adjourned to Alderman Donaldson's office and preferred cross suits for assault and battery. Each gave bail for a hearing.

Man Missing.—James I. Leffe, an iron roller, residing in Ormsby borough, left his home Wednesday morning to go to his work and has not since been heard of. He was a sober, industrious man and his friends fear that he has been foully dealt with.

Reckless Driving.—Conductor Wm. Livingstone, car No. 7, Citizens' Passenger Railway, made information before Deputy Mayor Nicholls, yesterday, charging Peter Whalen with recklessly driving one of his hacks on the car and smashing a dashboard. The accused gave bail for a hearing.

Assault and Battery.—James Fox made information before Justice Ammon yesterday, charging Henry Gurke with assault and battery. Fox is a puddler and it is alleged that Fox sold the accused some potions on Sunday, and when he went to collect the bill he was thrown out of the house. Warrant issued.

Ill Used.—James Zimmerman stated to Alderman Arnold, yesterday, that Anthony Smidt had kicked and knocked him down. Upon James' information for aggravated assault and battery, the Alderman issued a warrant for the arrest of Anthony, who subsequently the accused entered a cross suit before Alderman Bolster against Zimmerman.

Festivities in a Bar-room.—John Meehan, in the seventh stage of delightful inebriation, yesterday entered the saloon of John Engle, on Penn street, and succeeded, before leaving, in demolishing several glasses and a couple of window panes. He was arrested and committed, by Alderman Moreland, for a hearing on Saturday for malicious mischief.

Mary Hollinger and her niece, Mary Sprunger, had a little domestic difference yesterday, which was only settled by a visit to the Mayor's office, where the niece charged her aunt with pulling her hair, calling her vile names and pushing her out of the house, for all of which she was required to pay the costs of prosecution for assault and battery, when the niece relented and withdrew the suit.

Alleged False Pretense.—Catharine Mosteen yesterday made information before Deputy Mayor Nichols, alleging that Wm. Ward had obtained boarding for his two children to the amount of $42, representing himself as the owner of a livery stable in Pittsburgh, which subsequent investigations proved to be false. She further states he refuses to pay the bill, hence the suit. Warrant issued.

Shot Himself.—Yesterday morning Mr. William Moreland, a resident of Robinson township, took a gun and went out to his barn to shoot rats. In carrying his gun over a log, the trigger caught and the contents were discharged, the quillet passing into his right side, lodging above the fifth rib. It was subsequently extracted. But little hope is entertained for the recovery of the injured man.

Allegheny County Home.—At the December meeting of the Directors of the Allegheny County Home, the following named persons were unanimously elected to serve during the ensuing year, commencing April 1, 1869: James M. McElroy, Superintendent; James Mc Porter, Farmer; Dr. D. Donaldson, Physician; Rev. C. G. Braddock, Chaplain; Miss Mary H. Jordan, Matron, Mrs Sophia C. Hays, Teacher.

$100 Reward.—One hundred dollars reward will be paid for information that will lead to finding the whereabouts of Mr. Samuel Sickman, of California, Washington county, Pa. Mr. Sickman was last seen at the National Hotel, Pittsburgh, where he left on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M. He is about sixty years old, little above medium height, heavy set man, weighing about one hundred and ninety pounds, and bald headed; had on a suit of dark clothes. Information can be left at 145 Fourth avenue, where the reward will be paid,

A New Publication of Interest to Advertisers.—Messrs. Col. Wetherill & Co., newspaper advertising agents, of Philadelphia, have just published a work embracing a complete list of the Southern newspapers, with information important to all advertisers. This house has entered into large contracts with the best papers in the South, and are prepared to offer great inducements to advertisers. Messrs. Col. Wetherill & Co. have, during the past two years, obtained the head rank amongst our advertising houses. They send the late work to all who may desire it, gratuitously. We would advise the advertising public of Pittsburgh, to send for a copy.

Personal.

We received a call yesterday from Lecky Harper, Esq., editor of the Mt. Vernon (Ohio) *Banner*. Mr. Harper will be remembered as the able and trenchant chief editor of the *Morning Post* of this city, some fifteen years ago, which he contended with persistant ingenuity with Craig, of the GAZETTE, and Riddle, of the *Journal*. Those who condemned his cause were forced to commend its champion. Mr. Harper is a formidable adversary, a talented writer, a genial and sincere friend. We shall always be glad to welcome his calls. He is spending some days with his brother, John Harper, Esq., President of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Result of a Collision.

Yesterday, Adolph Burkhardt, a butcher, was driving down Penn street on the track of the Citizens' Passenger Railway. He attempted to turn off, but in doing so, collided with the team of John McCormick, which was proceeding along the other track. Burkhardt horse had both legs broken and had to be shot in a few hours. He alleges the collision was the result of maliciousness on the part of McCormick, whom he charges with whipping up his horses and intentionally driving into him. The animal was valued at eighty dollars. Alderman Koenig, upon Burkhardt's information, issued a warrant for the arrest of McCormick for malicious mischief.

LIBEL.

The Quay—"Commercial" Libel Case—Partial Hearing—To be Continued Today.

A partial hearing in the case of M. S. Quay, of the Beaver *Radical*, against C. D. Brigham and R. D. Thompson of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, charging them with libel, a notice of which we published a few days since, took place at the office of Alderman Neeper at three o'clock yesterday.

The Commonwealth was represented by M. Swartzwelder and Thos. M. Marshall, Esqs., and John Hampton, Esq., appeared for defendants.

Mr. Swartzwelder called for the reading of the information, which was read by the Alderman, after which Mr. S. stated that the witness he desired to call first had not yet arrived, and he would have to call the prosecutor.

Mr. M. S Quay, sworn—I reside in Beaver, Pa.; have resided there since 1852; I made this information for libel; the article mentioned in the information was published in the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of the 9th inst; the extract was taken from an anonymous letter published in the Beaver *Argus*. I read the article in the *Commercial*; copy of the paper containing the article was shown witness, who pointed out the article.) On reading the article I thought it referred to me, as I was the only person building a large building in the town of Beaver, except the Methodist church; that was not the only reason I thought the article referred to me as the *Commercial* had previously attacked, Don Cameron, Mackey and myself, charging us with being corrupt; I had been engaged in a newspaper controversy with Mr. Brigham prior to the time of the publication of that article; Brigham had two or three shots a week and I had but one; in the *Commercial* of the 8th inst Mr. Brigham spoke of Don, Cameron Quay & Co.; It was for the foregoing reason that I took this libelous article to apply to myself; I have erected a large building in the town of Beaver, which will cost $13,000; it is the only large building in the town except the Methodis Church, I never at any time drew out of any candidate any money for my support, nor received a bribe, and who I promised to vote for. I never betrayed anybody for money, or anything else. I never was at any time paid any money by Mr. Mackey for my support of him to put him in office. I never proposed to a revenue officer to be conveniently blind for a time, to enable me to make $60,000. Never attempted to steal any sum of money from the United States Government. I do not now nor never have been engaged in any distillery, or in the whisky business.

Cross examined—I have resided in Beaver, I think, since 1852; I read law and was admitted to the bar in 1854; was afterwards appointed Prothonotary and was in the office for six years and a half.

Question—What was the office worth to you annually?

Objected to by Mr. Swartzwelder as being irrelevant.

Mr. Hampton said the alleged libel charged some person with obtaining money corruptly, and he desired to show that the defendent was possessed of means which he must have acquired corruptly; that he did not acquire the amount of money he was now worth through his legitimate business.

Mr. Marshall said that the defendant, Mr. Bingham, would sign an acknowledgement that the articles published referred to Mr. Quay, and meant as the counsel for the defendant had stated, that he had obtained the money corruptly; the counsel for the Commonwealth would withdraw their objection.

Mr. Hampton said he would admit nothing.

The objection was sustained.

Question—Will you please to go into the Pennsylvania Legislature?

Mr. Marshall objected.

Mr. Quay desired to answer the question. He said he wanted a full investigation.

Mr. Marshall said that the counsel for the Commonwealth objected, and that Mr. Quay was not an attorney in the case.

Mr. Hampton asked the question, he said, and proposed to show by it and others relative to what had been brought on in the examination in chief as to the witness' connection with the election of a U. S. Senator.

The objection was withdrawn.

Answer—I went into the Legislature in 1855, and was a member for three successive sessions; was a member in 1867, when Cameron and Curtin were candidates for U. S. Senate.

Question—What amount of money were you worth in 1865 before you were elected to the Legislature?

Mr. Swartzwelder objected, on the ground that it was both impertinent and irrelevant.

Mr. Hampton said his object in asking the question was to show that this alleged libel grew out of a newspaper controversy and to rebut the presumption of malice, which was requisite to constitute the offence of libel.

Mr. Swartzwelder held that if the article was libelous, the law presumed malice from its publication, and under the law the defense could not rebut that presumption.

Mr. Hampton held that this case was different from ordinary cases of libel; that the libelous matter was in relation to a public act of defendant while he was a member of the Legislature, and that the defendants have a right to comment on the matter, and that under the 7th section of the 9th article of the Constitution he could offer the truth in evidence. It was therefore proper to show that there was no malice in the publication.

Objection sustained, and the evidence ruled out.

Mr. Hampton proposed to ask the witness if he had not attacked Mr. Brigham through his paper prior to the publication of the alleged libel.

A. I did.

Q. What was the subject matter of that controversy between you?

Objected to, objection sustained.

The extract copied into the *Commercial* was published in the Beaver *Argus*. It was published Wednesday a week. I read it when it appeared in that paper; I did not make information against the editor of the *Argus* for libel; I had a libel suit pending against him at that time.

At the request of the counsel for the defendant the case was postponed for a further hearing at three o'clock this afternoon.

The fact that Arnold and Hartman have been disposed of will not in the least interfere with the arrangements made by Mr. Joseph Liebler, the great trunk manufacturer, from making up and selling at marvellously low prices, at his establishment, No. 164 Wood street, those superior trunks, valises, satchels, &c., with a new stock of which he has just filled the store.

The Late Rev. Henry E. Tschudy.

The Bishop of Pittsburgh and a goodly number of the clergy and laity of the city and vicinity, met together in the chapel of Trinity Church, on the morning of December 17th, 1869, after morning prayer, to give expression to their feelings and take action in reference to the death of their late brother and associate, the Rev. Henry E. Tschudy, which occurred in the city of Philadelphia on the 2d day of December. After a full and cordial expression of affectionate regard—in which all present shared—the following minute was unanimously adopted to be sent to the bereaved widow and friends, and published in the city and Church newspapers:

MINUTE.

Called together for the first time since the formation of this Diocese, now more than four years ago, to mourn a loss by death among the clergy, we desire to record here a profound sense of the gratitude we owe to Almighty God for having thus long spared us to labor in His vineyard with unbroken ranks. And we would first of all render to Him our hearty thanks and acknowledgments for the favor and goodness thus mercifully vouchsafed.

While we mourn the departure hence of our dear brother, we are comforted in recalling gratefully the many excellent qualities of mind and heart which made him a genial companion and a faithful friend. He was a scholar of more than ordinary attainments, clear and concise as a thinker, and logical as a reasoner. But for the cross, so long and patiently borne, of delicate health and an impaired constitution, he possessed powers that would eminently have fitted him for places of high trust in the Church.

He was often called upon to endure self denials such as few of his brethren are compelled to know. Often he was brought very near to Christ in suffering, privileged "to fill up that which is behind of the afflictions of Christ" for His body's sake, which is the Church," but he always endured with a manly heroism, and overcame with a sweet cheerfulness and a spirit of uncomplaining submission to the will of God, that are now to us most pleasing memories.

Nurtured in the Church from his infancy, the son of a clergyman, he was both intelligent and loyal as a churchman, sincerely attached to the Catholic faith as handed down to us, and he most dutifully loved his country as well as his Church.

We bless God for his good example, while we mourn truly our loss. And we pray that when the Master's call shall reach us, we may be found ready and waiting, as he was, comforted and sustained by the assurance of being forgiven and accepted, through the merits of the Saviour's cross.

We also tender to the Bishop of Pennsylvania and to the clergy of Philadelphia our grateful thanks for their kindness and the affectionate tokens of brotherly regard shown at his funeral in that city.

Still Missing.

No information has yet been received from Mr. Samuel Sickman, of California, Washington county, Pa., who mysteriously disappeared from the National Hotel, in this city, on Saturday evening last, although his friends have made diligent search and inquiry for him. Mr. S. came to the city Saturday morning, the 11th inst., to transact some business, having in his possession about six hundred dollars, and he expected to receive six hundred more on his arrival here, for the purpose of making a payment on a farm he had purchased recently. He intended to return home the same evening. He was last seen at the office was at the National Hotel, where he left a basket, containing some purchases he had made, setting on the counter.

Since then, no trace of him has been discovered, and it is feared he has met with foul play. He was about sixty years of age and formerly kept store and owned a tan yard in California, but recently sold out and bought a farm.

He was an industrious, steady man, and has a wife and one child, and was a man of considerable property. Any persons having transacted business with him Saturday evening, or later, are requested to make the fact known at 145 Fourth avenue.

The Law Vindicated.

The murderer may for a time conceal his crime from the knowledge of the public, and the thief enjoy the property he has unlawfully filched from his neighbor, but sooner or later the blood of the victim of the former will be traced to his hands and stand boldly out in damning spots, to prove his identity with the crime, and the ill gotten gains of the latter, is frequently the medium through which his guilt is made apparent, so that in due time all crime is divulged and the criminal is required to answer to the offended law with either his life or liberty, in order that justice may be vindicated.

In the cases of Hartman and Arnold, both old offenders, but who by some means have managed to elude justice for a long time, this fact has been verified. After a score of years spent in crime of almost every grade, they have at last arrived at the stopping point, and yesterday were each sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of fifteen years, a sentence to which the entire community will respond amen.

Is It a Gag?

We have so frequently exposed the shrewd tricks of Eastern confidence men that we hesitate to make any public notice of a confidential circular that has been extensively circulated hereabouts offering first class counterfeit money to parties who are willing to pay for it at great shares. A friend in Allegheny, occupying high position, yesterday furnished us with a copy of a circular signed by "Wogan & Co., 75 Nassau street, New York," offering him $6,000 in skillfully executed imitation notes, 1's, 2's and 5's, at the rate of $18 00 per hundred. The circular encloses a newspaper paragraph defining how cleverly the notes are executed, how dangerous they are, and altogether the matter looks as if "business" was really meant. We think the firm of "Wogan & Co." should receive the attention of the police authorities, and in the meantime we hope all who receive such tempting baits will treat them in the same manner as our Allegheny friend has done.

Consecration of a New Chapel.

The chapel on Marion avenue, Allegheny, nearly in front of the Penitentiary, will be consecrated to-morrow. It was erected by the First Reformed Church. This church was formerly known by the name of "The German Reformed Church;" but, by the action of the recent General Synod, the title "German" was dropped as not originally belonging to the name, so that it is now to be known as "The Reformed Church in the United States." This Chapel is of the Gothic style, and is very handsomely furnished. The windows are of beautifully colored glass, each adorned with an appropriate emblem. The pews are elegantly upholstered with plush and the floor covered with a neat carpet. The arrangement of the chancel is also very fine.

There will be services three times during the day, on which occasion Rev. J. O. Miller, a talented pulpit orator of York, will preach. The Sunday School service in the afternoon will be interesting.

Alleged Outrageous Assault—Almost a Deathblow.

Alderman McMasters yesterday had a case of felonious assault and battery before him, which, if the facts alleged be true, was certainly of the most outrageous and villainous character. The prosecutor, George Talbert, alleges he went to Hartz's blacksmith shop, in Cherry alley, to get a horse shod. The job was being performed by a man named Thomas O'Neill, when Talbert stated he civilly suggested something about the work, when O'Neill, without a word, and entirely unprovoked, dropped the shoe, and picking up a pair of pincers, struck him a blow on the head, cutting it open, and knocking him senseless. The attacking party immediately fled and has not been heard of since. The other workmen in the shop attended to Talbert. He recovered after a time and had his wounds dressed, when the information was made, upon which a warrant was issued.

Playfully Nocturnal Visiter.

Henry Wickerson, a tobacco dealer, resides at No. 162 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny. For the past six nights he has been subjected to a peculiar annoyance, in the shape of a nocturnal wanderer, who regularly visits him shortly before midnight, and announces his appearance by throwing boulders through the front window. Night before last, one of the boulders came crashing through the sash, shivered a lamp on the stand and alighted within a few inches of his wife's head. The chap who tossed it disappeared before he could be recognized. Mr. Wickerson is tired of the amusement, and has notified the Mayor, who has instructed the police to keep a lookout for the eccentric annoyer.

Attractive Book Establishment.

Among the attractive places just before and during the holiday season, are our book establishments. Prominent among those engaged in the trade is Mr. HENRY MINER, 71 and 73 Fifth avenue, just below the postoffice, who has been long and favorably known as being one of the most extensive booksellers and periodical dealers west of the mountains.

Incidentally, we had an opportunity of seeing the grand display for the holiday season. Ordinarily the store room is heavily stocked, but it is now filled, and the spacious room is filled up in gay attire. Along the entire side walls the cases are full of book, and a range of counters, extending the entire length, with space sufficient for buyers and visitors to pass up and down, are packed with books and holiday gifts, tastily arranged into departments. Few houses can boast of a more elegant selection of plain and fancy writing desks, hair dressing chief and gloves boxes. Photograph albums in every style, size and price, are to be found in large numbers. The department of juvenile works is large and varied, from the most trifling to the most costly. quite a number of them are really gems, and will surprise many at their beauty. The poetical works of the leading writers in Europe and America, bound in superb style, as well as in plain attire, make a large department themselves. Close by may be seen the finest selection of costly gift books, sumptuously bound and illustrated in the most exquisite manner, ranging in price from twenty to sixty-five dollars. The collection of the leading writers of prose and fiction in this country and Great Britain, in every style of type and binding, is very large. All the different styles and editions of the Bible, from the neat and handy tuck pocket edition, to the large and elegant family folio size. Hymn books in great variety, and the Episcopal Book of Prayer, gotten up in handsome styles. In the collection are a number of religious works, bound in fancy and substantial covers, and on a variety of subjects.

The stock of chromos, pocketbooks, cutlery, envelopes and initial letter paper, fancy stationary, and other elegant gift articles, is also large. Besides this array of the "beautiful and useful" we might name many other excellencies. We hope our readers will go early and select their gifts, when the stock is so large and the variety so extensive.

The Holiday Season.

There can be no more appropriate or acceptable present for the holiday season than a handsomely bound and interesting book, and there is certainly no place in the city where such gifts can be procured in greater variety or with better advantage than at the Methodist Book Depository, No. 120 Smithfield street. The establishment is stocked to repletion with volumes gay, bright and beautiful, in many styles and varieties of binding, and embracing works from the simple child's story book, all through the range of literature. Selections may be made from the immense assortment, which would be valuable additions to a library, adorn a lady's centre table, or delight and instruct the children. The purchaser can hardly fail to be pleased with the choice afforded of the terms at which they may be procured. In addition to the books, at the Depository will be found a large collection of the finest pocket books and pocket-books, gentlemen's pocket books and pocket diaries for 1870, all sizes and styles, and an innumerable lot of fancy articles, combining beauty and utility, any of which would make a most agreeable present to friend or foe.

Rev. Joseph Horner, D. D., a connoisseur in such matters, presides over the establishment, assisted by a corps of affable and efficient clerks, who think it a pleasure to show the goods, whether they be purchased or not. We feel assured from a personal inspection of the stock that our readers could not invest their money in gifts with greater satisfaction than at the Depository, and we advise them all to drop in before purchasing elsewhere.

Washington Public School.

Last evening the beautiful Cantata of Laila was produced by a select class of sixty young misses of the Washington School, R. H. Kelly principal, under the direction of Prof. Wm. B. Hall. The hall of the building was crowded, many being unable to gain admittance. The singing of the young performers, choruses, duets and solos were well rendered and with effect, and gave ample evidence of Prof. Hall's ability as a teacher of vocal music. We were unable to obtain the names of the young ladies who represented the different characters. We would mention Laila, the Queen of the fairies, and Miss Katie Moore, as exceedingly good vocalists. The Cantata will be repeated to-night, and also this afternoon at 2 P. M. for children. The proceeds are for purchasing an organ for the school.

Unwelcome Intruder.

Yesterday Mrs. Martha Schaffer, residing on Millenberger alley, made information before Alderman McMasters against Alonzo Billings for felonious assault. The lady states that on Thursday evening about ten o'clock she was sitting by the bedside of her daughter, who is very ill, when Billings, without ceremony, broke open the door of the house in great confusion by drawing a loaded pistol and threatening to shoot her if she did not furnish him some money to buy some whiskey. Billings was not known to her, but subsequently she ascertained his name. He remained in the house some time, but finally left, through fear of the police, who were attracted to the house by the alarm of Mrs. Schaffer. The Alderman issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of T. H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder for the county of Allegheny, Friday, December 17, 1869:

A. M. Arms to Wm. Arms, dated Dec. 13, 1869 for 22 95 feet on Fremont street, Allegheny.

Wm. H. Ghes to J. M. Gross, Dec. 9, 1869 for lot on Monmouth place, adjoining same.....$1,500

Mary McMurray to Jas. Kelly, dated Dec. 16, 1869 for lot on Beech, 21 ward, Allegheny, 25 by 41 feet.

John Manchester to Peter Fasold, May 24, 1869, for lot 24 by 25 Armbroster & Gray's plan of lots, Allegheny.....$1,000

David Stevens to James Conkle, Dec. 3, 1869, for lot on Lacock, 21 ward, Allegheny, 20 by 80 feet, with dwelling, containing 16 acres and 30 perches.....$1,000

M. Marks to Wm. Mellmeyer, Dec. 14, 1869, for 4 acres and 30 perches in Sewickley township.....$1,000

M. Marks to Wm. Mellmeyer, Dec. 14, 1869, for 4 acres and 30 perches in Sewickley township.....$1,000

Mortuary Report.

The following is the list of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh from the 4th of Dec. to the 11th of Dec., as reported by Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health:

The following were the causes of death: Old age 2, asthma 1, syphilis 1, marasmus 3, congestion of the brain 1, bronchitis 1, enteritis 2, meningitis 2, disease of heart 2, scarlet fever 2, puerperal fever 1, tuberculosis 4, still born 3.

Of the above there were—Under 1 year, 8; from 1 to 5 years, 1; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 100, 1.

Males, 12; females, 17. White, 28; colored, 1. Total, 29.

An Old Quarrel Renewed.

Some time ago the Knockel and Larecht families, farmers residing in Reserve township, had a quarrel which resulted in several law suits before Alderman Koenig, but the matters were finally arranged, and peace for awhile reigned. The fight has been renewed, however. Yesterday George Knockel made information before the same alderman charging James Larecht with felonious assault and battery. The accused is charged with attacking deponent with a dagger and inflicting a severe gash on his forehead and also breaking into Knockel's house and creating a general row. The police are looking for Jacob.

Few on Roberts Street.

John Washington called at the residence of Emma Watters, on Roberts street, the other evening. He knocked at the door—with his foot—and bursted it off the hinges. Inside the house he continued his friendly antics by playfully grasping Emma's luv the first time. When his hand was removed a blue mark encircled the fair creature's neck. The visit, under the circumstances, was not appreciated by Emma, who, yesterday, made informations against Washington, before Alderman Burke, and had him with malicious mischief and assault and battery. Warrant issued.

Christmas 1869, at John W. Pittock's, Opposite the Postoffice.

Holiday books of all kinds. Annuals. All the new and popular Annuals. Poetry and Poems, by all the standard authors. Histories of all kinds, and upon all subjects. Travels and voyages, illustrated. Juvenile. Standard works, in elegant bindings. Family and Pocket Bibles, in over two hundred styles of binding. Episcopal Prayer Books, in over three hundred styles of binding. Testaments and Psalm Books. Juvenilles for boys and girls, upwards of five hundred different kinds.

The Billiard Match Last Night.

An exciting and well conducted billiard match, for a purse of $100 and championship of this city, was played last night at the elegant and well conducted billiard saloon of Mr. I. Bennett, No. 68 Smithfield street. The contest was between Mr. John Nelson, assisted by Mr. Richard Stafford, and Mr. William Dodds, assisted by Mr. B. J. Borison. These are all recognized professional players of no ordinary capacity, and consequently the match attracted many hundreds of spectators and elicited the deepest interest. The game commenced at half past 8 and closed at twenty minutes past 11 o'clock. Considerable betting on the result was done, and possibly, outside of the stated wager, over one thousand dollars changed hands. The game was quite spirited, though no one of the contestants played as well as they ordinarily do when calmly composed and not excited by the rallying cries and applause of the respective parties of friends. Nevertheless some excellent work was done, and altogether the exhibition of skill in the mathematical game was highly creditable. The score, which from a gentlemanly friend we received in full, (no thanks to the referee, who blankly refused the trivial compliment of affording information,) was as follows:

Nelson and partner—highest runs—145, 94, 69, 64, 57, 28, 23, 27, 26. Total in 50 runs 1001. Time 2 hours and 50 minutes. Average run, 20 1-50 points.

Dodds and partner—highest runs—84, 68, 47, 43, 38 35, 32, 28. Total in 50 runs 705. Average run, 14 1-10 points.

It is generally understood that the match will be played over, as a new challenge will be forthcoming from the gentleman defeated. The playing of Mr. Dick Stafford was very fine. He has a sure eye, a quick comprehension, a delicacy and flexibility of touch, and an unexcitable, easy temperament, all the elements which mark the skillful billiardist. His partner at times played equally as brilliant, and a few sparks of the defeated betokened that they were no adepts in the art.

The American Buttonhole, Overseaming and Family Sewing Machine.

We do not know what would prove more acceptable as a Christmas present than one of those great favorites, which are rapidly finding their way into nearly every household in this end of the State—the American Buttonhole, Overseaming and Family Sewing Machine, for which Mr. James Espy, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, (entrance No. 12 Fifth avenue), is the popular and courteous agent. These popular instruments have been as long introduced to our community as they are old, and yet they have rapidly attained wide popularity, and their superior merits are universally recognized. The wide range of sewing which they accomplish—hemming, stitching, sewing, gathering, overseaming, buttonhole working, etc.—makes them indispensible articles in the household, and when once introduced they can never be displaced. These machines are furnished in all styles, plain, rich and elegant. They are sold at very reasonable prices, and are thus placed within the reach of everybody. At the elegant and complete rooms of Mr. Espy, where courteous and obliging attendants are always on hand to wait on visitors, will be found a full and complete stock of the great American machines, to which we direct the attention of the ladies contemplating making any purchase in this direction.

Pittsburgh Stencil Works.

One of the representative manufacturing establishments of the city is the Pittsburgh Stencil Works, located at No. 58 Market street, Messrs. L. E. Sutton & Co., proprietors. Heretofore no system was observed in the management of this trade, and persons in need of stencils and such articles experienced considerable difficulty and sometimes exorbitant expense in getting their wants supplied. Matters have changed, however, since the establishment of these works, and now letter articles can be procured with more dispatch and at greatly reduced prices. A system has been introduced. The low price system was inaugurated by Messrs. Sutton & Co., and together with the superiority of their work, has attracted a large patronage, not only here, but from abroad. Parties residing in the stencil line that cannot be obtained at these works. Steel stamps, burning brands, presses, cancelling stamps, checks for railroads and hotels, marking inks of all colors, &c., &c., may be obtained here at any time and at prices which cannot be competed with by any other establishment. Parties in need of such articles should not forget the number, 58 Market street, where all orders will receive prompt attention.

Holiday Presents.

Are often procured at a sacrifice of means needed for real necessities, and after the novelty is gone, are the source of many regrets to the impulsive and generous, whose hearts are larger than their purses. But their is one kind of present that will justify any degree of self denial, and will not only please the mind of the giver, and will be more gratefully received and longer appreciated by the recipient, that any other, and, withal, it is a present which to those to whom generous men usually present their gifts—their mothers, sisters, wives and children. Over eight hundred of our citizens have already secured, and several hundred more have determined to secure, this most appropriate of all gifts—a faithful wife or a dependent child. It is a policy with the Co-operative Life Insurance Company of Western Pennsylvania, Reader, would your wife appreciate, or your children be benefited, by such a present? A first payment of ten dollars only secure them one thousand. This has happened recently in the case of Mr. John McLaughlin, of New Brighton. In May he insured in the Co-operative, in September he died of fever. To make sure of your own case, get your policy at the office of the company is at 128 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Avery Mission Church.

The customary public services in the Chapel of Avery Church, corner of Avery and North streets, Allegheny, which have been suspended for several months, will be resumed to-morrow, with preaching at 10, 2½ and 7½ o'clock. The pastor, Elder A. Cole, has invited the attendance on this occasion of Rev. H. Garnet, Principal of the College, the elders of Wesley street Chapel and of the John Wesley Chapel. Bishop S. T. Jones, from Washington City, an eloquent divine, will officiate. Several of the white clerical brethren are also invited to attend, including Rev. Dr. Clark, of the Methodist Church, Fifth avenue. The exercises cannot fail to be very interesting. The Trustees of the Avery Mission Church deserve much credit for the liberal and tasteful manner in which they have fitted up the auditorium, which now presents a finished and elegant appearance.

A Lecture.

For the benefit of the poor of Allegheny city, will be delivered on Sunday evening, the 19th inst., in St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Father Will, President of the St. Michael's Seminary. Subject—The Bible. As the lecture is for the poor, under the auspices of the Conference of the Society of St. Vincent *de Paul*, we would recommend those of our readers who wish to avail themselves of a rare treat, to attend the lecture, as the abilities of the Reverend Father are well known to the public.

Temperance Publications.

Band of Hope Badge, per dozen	$1 00
Band of Hope Holders, "	1 20
Band of Hope Hymn Books, per dozen	1 80
Bible Rule of Temperance	60
Alcohol and Tobacco	1 60
Temperance Tracts, per package	25
Text Book on Tobacco	1 00

For sale by F. G. Reineman, 113 Third avenue, Pittsburgh.

Dexter Washing Machine.

It has no equal. It is simple, cheap, durable and effective. Selling rapidly—75 machines per week.

Also, Wringers, Clothes-horses, &c.

This Machine is sold on monthly payment, at R. H. LONG'S, Agent, No. 12 Federal street, Allegheny City.

County Rights for sale. 3

Drop in at Burn's corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, for lunch or dinner to-day. Fresh oysters, game and other delicacies will tempt the appetite and prove healthful to the partaker. No better cooks in the city, or more accommodating waiters than at this establishment. Everything neat, clean, well prepared and healthful, makes Burn's one of the most popular restaurants in the city.

Messrs. Kirr & Co., No. 363 Liberty street, have a large and varied assortment of queensware and Bristol ware. A very neat and appropriate gift may be selected at this house in the shape of a table sett, handsome and durable, combining beauty with usefulness. It would be an acceptable present to any household.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

Webster's Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary.

Carpenter's New Guide.
Alison's History of Europe, 4 vols.
Brown's Philosophy, 2 vols.
Dryden's Poetical Works, 2 vols.
Modern British Essayists.
Horne's Introduction, 2 vols.
Watson's Theological Institutes.
Newton on the Prophecies.
Wesley's Sermon's, 2 vols.
Wesley's Notes.
Chalmers on the Romans.
Junkin on the Prophecies.
Burkitt on the New Testament, folio.
Classical, Theological, Medical and Mechanical works, among which are some very rare and valuable books.

Stationery in great variety and of the best quality, at prices lower than at any other store. Toy Books for Christmas and New Years, Sabbath School Books, School Books, Pens, Ink and Paper. Call and get bargains at Col. J. D. Eggert's, No. 41 Sixth avenue, near Smithfield street.

No Clap-Trap.

Mr. W. Hespenheide, the popular clothier, No. 50 Sixth (St. Clair) street, depends not on any sensational clap trap methods to attract customers, but rests his reputation upon the principle which has already won him such great success—that of warranting every article that leaves his establishment to be exactly as represented in style and quality of goods, and to be equal to the very best in the general make up. Acting upon this he has built up a large trade, which is the surest evidence that his goods and terms are satisfactory to those who know how to appreciate fine workmanship and honorable dealing. Our gentlemen readers should give him a call or leave an order to satisfy themselves.

Holiday Presents.

Those of our readers who have friends who indulge in the use of tobacco or segars, will find at the establishment of Mr. John Megraw, 45 Ninth (late Hand) street, a varied and choice selection of the very finest brands of those articles, which would make a suitable Christmas gift. Mr. Megraw has also a very fine assortment of meerschaum pipes, and other articles, which would be highly appreciated by those who indulge in the narcotic weed. No more choice stock to be found than that which Mr. Megraw offers for sale. The prices too are very reasonable. Let those, then, who are in quest of such articles be sure and call at 45 Ninth street, two doors from Penn.

Christmas Presents.—Great variety of fancy articles at lowest prices, at MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's.

The Secret of the Alisma's Success Explained.—The hair is secreted by a little vesicle or gland, and each gland is nourished and supported by a minute blood vessel. The healthy action of these vessels carry a sufficient quantity of nourishment to these glands, the hair will grow; but if, from disease or any other cause, these vessels become obstructed or displaced. Too much or too little carry to these glands a sufficient quantity of blood to nourish and sustain them, the hair will become dry and fall off. The reproduction of the hair, therefore, depends on the restoration of these small blood-vessels to their primitive and unobstructed circulation, which indication the Alisma performs. It is absolutely necessary, before Alisma is applied, to stimulate the scalp by the application of Alisma, which excites the blood-vessels to an increased healthy action. Remember, it requires time; for if the hair were to start as soon as the tonic was applied, it would not grow to the top of the head before it would make its appearance through the skin.

Toys, Dolls, and many fancy articles for Christmas, at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

A Case of Deafness, of fourteen years standing, (caused by Catarrh), cured by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, by Lovi Spring-r, Esq., of Durban's Corners, Williams county, Ohio, writes under date of January 8, 1869, that he has been using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and says it has cured him of deafness of fourteen years standing. He was so deaf that he could not hear a person talk when seated by their side, and can now hear the church bell one mile distant. It is sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, New York.

Merchants and Dealers in fancy goods supplied at Eastern prices, at MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's, Nos. 78 and 80 Market street.

Business men will find something to their advantage by calling at the Continental at their earliest convenience.

Cream Ale is fast becoming the most popular drink in this community. It holds fair to take the place of lager beer, to a great extent, and is certainly far more pleasant and wholesome. Many Gorgeous, after using a half barrel of it say that so long as they can get Cream Ale they will drink no more lager. Leave your orders at the Oregon Brewery.

Fresh shell oysters, game and other varieties at the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Postoffice, to-day.

Elegant new styles Jewelry, just opened at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Impossible to detect even upon the closest examination after applying the Milk of Violets, which produces a most beautiful appearance to the skin. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. V. W. Brinckerhoff, U. S. agent, N. Y.

Gloves, Hose and other useful articles for gifts, at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all